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White Paper Gives U.K. Cost Forecast or Entering EEC

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Entering the Common Market could Britain's food prices as much as 25 percent and put a substantial new burden on the balance of payments, the government today.

There were two main points in a lengthy white paper estimating the possible economic impact of British membership in the European Economic Community. The paper, presented to the House of Commons, said that membership would cost the government £240 million and £244 million a year on the balance of payments.

Mr. Wilson explained that there were too many imponderables about a British relationship to the European Economic Community to make precise estimates feasible. The white paper itself spoke of a "wide margin of error" and "very variable assumptions."

Nevertheless, it was immediately clear that opponents of joining the community would seize on the white paper as support for their view.

A new joint opposition group, the Common Market Safeguards Campaign, said at once that the new figures showed membership would put a "huge load" on Britain and "gravely weaken" her economy.

Wilson Denies Shift
In these circumstances, many people here today were asking why Mr. Wilson had put out the white paper. Some suspiciously suggested that he might be preparing the way to abandon his three-year-old position in favor of British entry.

Edwin Griffiths, a Conservative MP, asked the prime minister whether he might try "to perform a political somersault and run away from negotiations before the next general election."

Mr. Wilson said: "The application is in and is not in question. We have said we are ready to start negotiations tomorrow if the others are. We now know of their willingness to start them this year."

After difficult talks in Brussels, the six EEC members agreed last weekend on financial arrangements that should make negotiations possible by July with the four applicant states. They are Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

There will undoubtedly be intensive speculation on the Commission about Mr. Wilson's motives. As polls have shown British public opinion cooling, to the idea of membership, some EEC figures have worried about the possibility of another political turn in Britain.

But the best-informed sources here do not think the prime minister or the government are changing their established pro-market position. The belief, as that the white paper represents "not a conspiracy but a blunder."

Last fall, at the Labor party conference, Mr. Wilson was under some apparent pressure from union leaders opposed to membership. At one point he promised new figures on the costs to Britain. That promise may have been made casually, but he evidently felt he had to keep his word.

The white paper devoted much attention to the question of food prices, which is by far the most sensitive aspect of the Common Market issue.

This country traditionally has low food prices and admits vast amounts of butter and grain and other items from abroad without tariffs. British farmers are then paid subsidies to compensate them for higher costs.

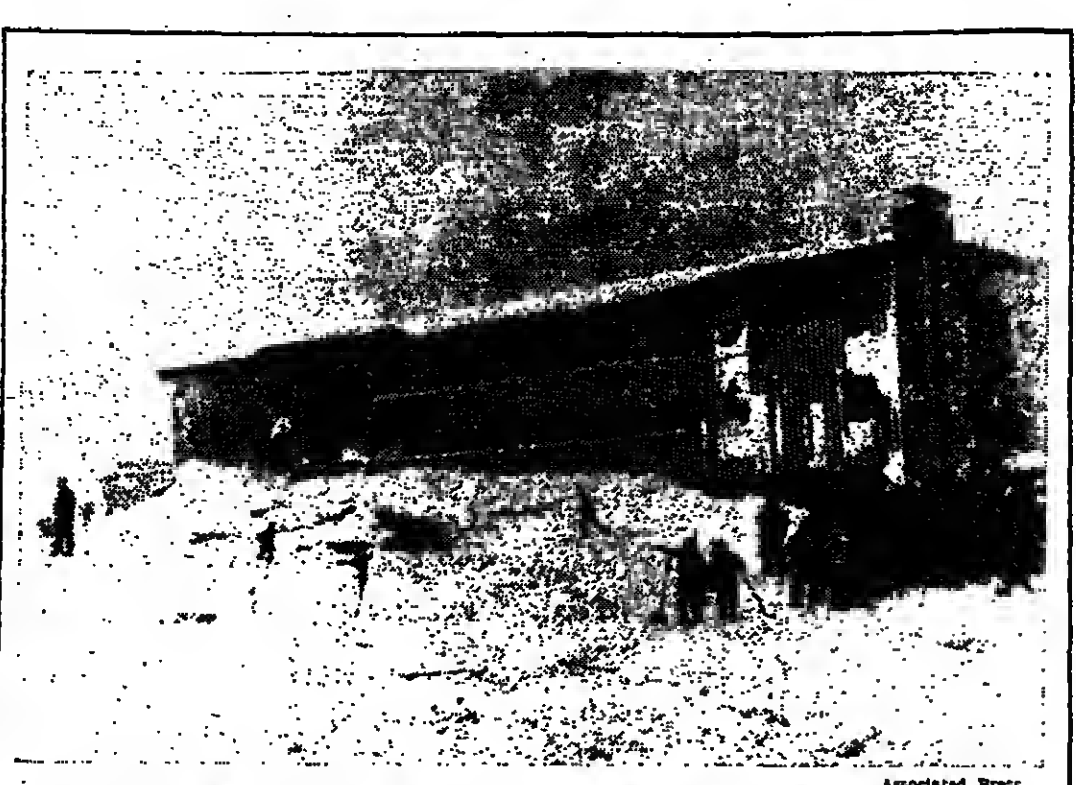
The EEC takes care of its farmers by keeping prices at a higher level. Foreign farm products have to pay substantial levies as they enter.

The result is that the French or Italian housewife has to pay more than her British equivalent. This table, in dollars per pound, shows some comparative French and British prices.

Mr. Wilson said that would be about to construct about 1,500 treatment facilities and to extend and upgrade 2,500 other.

asked for a \$4 billion authorization over a four-year period—\$1 billion a year—starting July 1, 1971. The bill would be made in to determine future needs.

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CATASTROPHE—Exterior view of the UCPA hostel after a wall of snow hit it.

39 Killed as Avalanche Batters Hostel at French Skiing Resort

VAL D'ISERE, France, Feb. 10 (AP).—Tons of fresh powder snow, rolling a half-mile at express-train speeds, broke like a white tidal wave over a vacation camp here today, killing at least 39 skiers and injuring more than 20 others in one of Europe's worst single-avalanche tolls of the century.

Some 400 rescue workers continued to search the site tonight in the face of a continuing blizzard and the threat of further killer avalanches.

Whipped by the 60-mile-an-hour winds of a wild Alpine blizzard, the mass of snow jumped a national highway, a river, crushed two parages and ripped the roof off a hotel before crashing through the bay windows of the vacation camp's dining room at breakfast time.



EMERGENCY—Rescue workers shoveling snow out of the dining room of the Union des Centres de Plein Air, where most of yesterday's avalanche victims died.

Democratic Party Policy Unit Asks Vietnam Pullout Within 18 Months

By R. W. Apple Jr.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Democratic Policy Council called yesterday for "a firm and unequivocal commitment" to withdraw all American military forces from Vietnam on a definite timetable.

Only two substantial changes were made in the text proposed by the Harriman committee. The committee had asserted that the pace of withdrawal should depend "wholly and exclusively" on American interests. The full council changed the words "wholly and exclusively" to "primarily."

The council also softened what seemed to be a description of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon as a dictatorship. The committee had written that "to equip the present Thieu government so that it can continue its rule through military means is not only unjustifiable but delusive."

That was amended to read: "Our continued unconditional support of the Thieu government is now constituted is not only unjustifiable but delusive."

Mr. Rogers received a somewhat cool, but diplomatically correct, reception in Morocco yesterday, on the first stop of his trip. His arrival in Tunis last night set off minor disorders by Tunisian students and a snub by some of the 150 American Peace Corps volunteers serving in this small Arab nation.

Student Demonstrators
Crowds of Tunisian students attempted to demonstrate against Mr. Rogers and "American imperialism" during his visit here ten days ago that they had reason to believe helplessly about streets guarded by hundreds of riot police and army troops.

Some students said the Tunisian government had encouraged or supported their plan to demonstrate "as long as there is no violence."

1 Killed, 23 Hurt Arabs Attack Israelis At Airport in Munich

By David Binder
MUNICH, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Four grenade-throwing Arabs killed an Israeli airline passenger in an attack at Munich's Riem Airport this afternoon that left 23 persons wounded—11 of them seriously.

Following interrogation of two of the assailants, the Munich police chief Manfred Schröder, told newsmen there was reason to believe the aim of the attack was to kill Assaf Dayan, the actor son of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

The young Dayan was among the Israeli passengers aboard El Al Flight 435 which stopped over at Munich at noon on its scheduled flight from Tel Aviv to London.

He was not injured. But his companion, the Israeli actress Hanna Markon, was among the passengers struck and seriously wounded by shrapnel when a grenade thrown into their transit bus exploded.

Police later identified the dead man as Ariel Katzenstein, 32. His father, Heinz Katzenstein, 56, was injured by flying glass and admitted to a Munich hospital, United Press International reported.

The police said they believed the four Arabs, armed with hand grenades and pistols, arrived at Munich about at the same time as the El Al plane aboard Syrian Arab Airlines Flight 405 from Damascus.

Eyewitness Account
According to police and eyewitnesses, the attack started at 12:58 p.m. in the following manner:

The assailants mingled with 19 El Al passengers who had boarded the bus to their plane.

Two of the Arabs pulled their pistols. One ordered the bus driver to open the doors. The El Al pilot, Uriel Cohen, wrestled with the other. When the bus doors opened, the other Arab threw a grenade inside. The explosion instantly killed a young Israeli. The pilot, flight engineer and five others were struck by shrapnel.

Another Arab threw a grenade into the transit lounge, which was crowded with about 100 persons. A third Arab was seized by a Bavarian frontier policeman just as he had pulled the pin on a third grenade. It exploded in the Arab's hand.

After throwing his grenade one of the Arabs started firing his pistol, wounding a second Bavarian policeman in the leg. In the ensuing ball of shots two Arabs were hit and disarmed. The fourth armed Arab was the only one to escape injury, the police said.

Policeman Wounded
The entire eight-man airport detachment of the green-uniformed frontier police was in on the battle, having been alerted to be on the lookout for Arab terrorists whenever

The lighter injuries were caused by flying glass splinters, the police reported.

Identification of the assailants was not complete by mid-evening. The Arab whose hand was mangled by his own grenade carried a forged Portuguese passport made out in the name of Antonio Angel, the police said.

The attack came less than 18 hours after a United Arab Airlines Comet bound for Cairo caught fire and crash-landed in a field just after take-off from the Munich airport, slightly injuring two crewmen and two passengers. The police were investigating tonight whether there was any connection between the two incidents, but officials said this was unlikely.

Two Groups Claim Attack
AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 10 (AP).—Two Arab guerrilla groups claimed responsibility today for the attack at Munich's Riem Airport.

The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a small, extreme leftist organization, said the attack was carried out by its "Black September" group.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Amman Curbs Guerrillas

A Pakistani Regiment Is Reported in Jordan

By Dana Adams Schmidt
BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Pakistan has quietly moved an infantry regiment into Jordan to support the Arabs' confrontation with Israel, high officials close to the palace in Amman said today.

Also in Amman today, but unconnected with the movement of the regiment, the government issued an order reasserting earlier measures for controlling the commandos—particularly the prohibition against carrying arms in towns, but adding a new one requiring commandos to turn in their stockpiles of arms and ammunition to the authorities.

A committee representing the commando groups, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine as well as all those that rose with el-Fatah in the Armed Struggle Command, answered angrily that the measures were "meant to push the country to the verge of civil war" and that Jordanian authorities alone would be responsible for "any bloodshed that may ensue."

Radio el-Fatah later warned "the masses of the East Bank" that "imperialist agents and counter-revolutionaries" were plotting to "take away the arms from our masses."

The el-Fatah leader and voice of moderation, Yasser Arafat, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Russian section of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Pakistan is the first non-Arab Moslem country to give an Arab country military support against Israel although an Islamic summit conference at Rabat last September voted in principle to support the Palestinian cause.

The troops are in addition, the source said, to two Pakistani

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Students Demonstrate

Rogers in Tunis, U.S. Is Warned on Israel

By Charles Mohr
TUNIS, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The premier of Tunisia said today that further American jet-aircraft sales to Israel would be a "kind of provocation" that would "add insult to injury" to the Arab states. He made the remark shortly after a conference with U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers, who is on a ten-day tour of Africa, had said earlier today that American Middle East policy has been "misunderstood." "I think that as a result of this trip I will be able to clear up the misunderstanding," the U.S. cabinet official added.

But, as a news conference this evening, Tunisian Premier Badi Ladgham said "it is no secret" that even such moderate Arab states as Tunisia dislike U.S. policy toward the Israeli-Arab conflict, especially reports that Washington may sell more jet fighters to Israel.

Mr. Rogers received a somewhat cool, but diplomatically correct, reception in Morocco yesterday, on the first stop of his trip. His arrival in Tunis last night set off minor disorders by Tunisian students and a snub by some of the 150 American Peace Corps volunteers serving in this small Arab nation.

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Crowds of Tunisian students attempted to demonstrate against Mr. Rogers and "American imperialism" during his visit here ten days ago that they had reason to believe helplessly about streets guarded by hundreds of riot police and army troops.

Some students said the Tunisian government had encouraged or supported their plan to demonstrate "as long as there is no violence."

Two Charged With Murder of Mrs. McKay; Body Missing

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Two men were charged tonight with the murder of Mrs. Muriel McKay, 56-year-old Australian wife of a newspaper executive.

The men were identified by police as Arthur Hosen, 33, and Niall Hosen, 21, and will appear at Wimbledon Court tomorrow to answer the charges. They are believed to be Indians from the Caribbean island of Tobago.

They were also charged with attempting to obtain £1 million (\$2.4 million) in ransom for the return of Mrs. McKay—missing for six days—by threatening her husband, Alexander McKay, 60, deputy chairman of the mass circulation of the World Sunday newspaper.

The two brothers lived at Rock's

High Price of Soviet Amity Is Unacceptable, Scheel Hints

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Feb. 10.—The Soviet Union is sticking to its maximum demands as the price for better relations with West Germany, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today.

These include recognition of East Germany as a sovereign state and acceptance of the Communist constitution that West Berlin is a "special political entity" not tied to West Germany, he added. Both demands are unacceptable here, even under the new and relaxed approach to Eastern problems taken by Chancellor Willy Brandt's government.

Mr. Scheel's remarks on Russia's Berlin position were of particular interest in view of the Soviet note handed to the U.S., British, and French ambassadors in Moscow today which dealt with the question of access to and practical problems in Berlin, but not its status per se.

Mr. Scheel's remarks, made to Latin American ambassadors here, were the first official admission that political talks in Poland and those still going on in the Soviet Union had run into a solid wall. He coupled his pessimistic view with an appeal to Bonn's Eastern neighbors for "understanding of our difficulties."

He confirmed that the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany were insisting that Bonn recognize the status quo in Central Europe as the price of progress with any one of them in bilateral talks. But he also revealed that Soviet "hints" presented in 18 hours of discussions between Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Brandt's special emissary, Egon Bahr—went even further.

They included Mr. Scheel said, a demand that Bonn declare invalid the Munich agreement, under which Hitler took the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. Bonn's signature of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty was not enough, but it must also renounce all access to nuclear weapons.

Although Mr. Scheel did not say so, this appeared to mean renunciation of the West German military's limited and strictly controlled nuclear potential. The West Germans operate ground-to-ground missiles which can be equipped with nuclear warheads, but the warheads themselves are under American control.

This has long been a target of Communist propaganda, but many West German planners were hopeful the Russians would choose to ignore extraneous subjects such as this one and concentrate on approaches which could lead to practical results.

The foreign minister indicated that West Germany was not ready to renounce what he called "the rightful claim of the German people to self-determination"; meaning the old Bonn claim that 17 million East Germans have the right to decide whether they want to live under Communism. Previously, the Brandt regime has tacitly agreed that by signing non-aggression treaties with East Germany and other Communist states

Tito, Selassie Talk
ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia, who is in Ethiopia on a three-day visit, and Emperor Haile Selassie held talks for three hours today.

ADVERTISEMENT

FREE IRAN!

COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF IRAN PLANS ELECTION TO CREATE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE!

The Committee for the Freedom of Iran has announced plans to hold a free election in which Iranian both inside and outside Iran would participate in creating a new government in exile. The exact date will be announced shortly.

The proposed new government in exile would replace the present puppet government of Iran and arrange for a national election with the help of international supervision that would restore freedom and privilege now withheld from the Iranian people.

The chief of SAVAK, Iran's secret police and his aides would be brought to justice for the arrest, imprisonment, and murder of over 100,000 Iranian students who defected to the United States and elsewhere in the present puppet government. This is only an instance of many where SAVAK has acted on behalf of tyranny at the expense of the freedom of Iran.

For instance, in the field of foreign affairs, it would bring to a halt the activities such as the attempted coup masterminded by the head of SAVAK in Iran in which 40 persons were killed and the Iranian Ambassador asked to leave, thereby destroying the friendship of a good and ancient neighbor.

The fact that such stupidity is consistent makes the act only that much more deserving of extreme punishment. It would bring to a halt the selling of oil to Israel to bomb our Moslem brothers in Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon.

It would result in the dismissal from high Iranian office of Communists placed there through the Jewish (Communist) Party.

It would bring to a stop the giving of arms to the Red Line (Red Cross) and thereby help stop the killing of Jews and Arabs.

It would bring to a stop the sending of military supplies to the Kurds from Kurdistan and Kurdistan to fight the Iraqi Government. Muslims do not believe that Muslims should kill one another.

In short, the government in exile would create a more able and constructive foreign policy that would allow Iran to help bring peace to the Middle East once it replaced the present puppet government.

Domestically, it would bring freedom of speech and assembly of press and radio—so that the people of Iran would join the family of free nations.

It would create new governmental procedures that would eliminate the constant search for new avenues of graft and corruption that have become a sinister fact of life for every Iranian Iranian businessman. Let us Free Iran!

The Committee for the Freedom of Iran, Nassim Hahibi, Chairman.

Hassan Hahibi.

Israeli Planes Strike Twice Near Canal

Air-Raid Warning Is Sounded in Cairo

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Israeli planes today carried out two raids on Egyptian military targets in the southern sector of the Suez Canal, an army spokesman said.

He said the Israeli planes returned to base after Egyptian anti-aircraft batteries and artillery on the Canal zone fired at them in mid-afternoon, two hours after an hour-long pounding in the same sector.

All Israeli aircraft returned safely to base, the spokesman said. Early today, an army spokesman said, an Israeli soldier died in an overnight artillery, mortar and automatic-weapon duel with Egyptian troops in the Suez Canal Zone.

Cairo Air-Raid Sirens

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Air-raid sirens sounded in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis today, but there were no immediate reports of raiding planes.

All Cairo motorists have been put under a 24-hour notice to paint their car headlights blue or be fined. The order, issued by the Interior Ministry yesterday, is part of government plans to prepare Cairo for any direct Israeli attacks.

Israel launched five air attacks on the outskirts of Cairo in January and a sixth this month. The partial blackout, in force since last year, is being enforced more strictly following the attacks. Cairo citizens have also been instructed to be "better prepared" for any eventuality.

Bomb in Gaza Strip

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip, Feb. 10 (AP).—A saboteur's grenade today wounded 33 Arab men, women and children and one Israeli soldier in a blast at Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli military command announced.

The saboteur hurled a grenade in front of the busy civilian government headquarters in the refugee town, a spokesman said. Twenty-two of the wounded were students aged 15 and 16, he added. Some of the injured were reported in serious condition.

Guerrillas Deny Part

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Leading Palestinian guerrilla groups tonight denied any knowledge of the attack on a bus at Munich airport today.

A spokesman for the Palestine Armed Struggle Command, the body which coordinates guerrilla action, said none of its member organizations has indicated they were responsible for the explosion.

A Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine spokesman also denied any connection with the incident.

Reports in Amman tonight said a small and obscure guerrilla group, called the Armed Struggle Group, had claimed responsibility, but this was not confirmed and no statement was issued.

Israel Blames el-Fatah

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP).—Israel tonight pinned the blame for the attack against El Al passengers in Munich on the el-Fatah guerrilla organization and scorned the assailants as "cowards who cannot fight inside Israel or on its borders."

A government statement said, "It is characteristic of the enemy to attack peaceful passengers traveling on a civilian flight."

Rogers in Tunis Visit

(Continued from Page 1) pressed by the Tunisian premier had not been expected.

At his news conference, Premier Ledgham said that bilateral relations between the U.S. and Tunisia are "harmonious and fruitful" and that there is no doubt that the United States is "willing to see a just peace" in the Middle East. However, he expressed disapproval of the American "approach" to the problem.

He added that "at a time when Israel is far superior, militarily speaking, and especially in the air, it is a kind of provocation to give Israel a state within the state in Jordan. Thus, the first provision asserts that all forces in Jordan, 'government, popular or individual,' are subject to the law."

Other provisions required all citizens to carry identity cards, prohibited shooting within town limits, required all cars to carry license plates, prohibited demonstrations and unauthorized publications and banned all political party activity.

Some of these orders, notably the ban on carrying arms, merely reiterated the terms of the agreement between government and commandos reached after the confrontation of November, 1968. But the seventh point demanding surrender of weapons stockpiles, was not previously enforced.

A similar demand in fact set off the November, 1968, confrontation. It read that "stockpiling of explosives within capital limits and other municipalities and other populated areas is prohibited. Arms must be surrendered and the army notified so that they can be moved elsewhere."

520 Israeli Dead Since 6-Day War; Heaviest Action on Egyptian Front

TEL AVIV, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Over 520 Israelis have been killed and 2,000 injured in more than 10,000 armed clashes and bomb incidents since the six-day war in June, 1967, according to figures published here today.

The Egyptian front took first place with nearly 4,500 incidents, followed by the Jordanian front with over 3,000. In the period from June 12,



Overall view of Val d'Isère, the ski resort where an avalanche struck yesterday.

Arabs Kill 1 At Munich

(Continued from Page 1)

its men. It gave no immediate details.

Another relatively unknown group, The Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, said the attack was carried out by its "Omar Sarafat unit No. 12."

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Avalanche at Val d'Isère Kills 39 in Skiing Hostel

(Continued from Page 1)

membered I left my comb in my room. I started climbing back up the stairs, when the avalanche struck. There was a frightening noise and then a huge mass of snow burst through the staircase window and hit me as I was on the seventh step.

"I was swept along the corridor for over 40 yards and then straight through another window on the other side of the hostel. Suddenly I found myself lying outside in the snow."

Mr. Mino and other survivors returning to the dining room found metal tables twisted and in the kitchen an iron stove cut in half by the rush of snow. Then, with plates and the bare hands, they began digging for other survivors.

Joined by policemen and soldiers in Val d'Isère who were preparing for a ski meet, the rescue workers used sounding devices to hunt out bodies. Many who were found to be dead were left half-buried as the search went on for survivors.

One point, rescue workers dug frantically into a pile of snow that seemed to be the source of a faint noise. They uncovered an unoccupied car whose radio had been jammed on by the force of the avalanche.

The rescue work went on in bitter conditions and near-zero visibility, the effects of a mountain storm that natives of Val d'Isère—

one of France's most popular ski resorts and the home of ski champion Jean Claude Killy—and Marcelle and Christine Gotschall called the worst in memory.

The road between the resort and Bourg-Saint-Maurice in the valley was continuously covered by drifting snow. Police blocked it to all but emergency traffic and sent a snowplow to lead each ambulance convoy.

The temperature, 17 degrees Fahrenheit but seemingly colder because of rasping winds, also hampered rescue efforts.

Like Concrete

"I tried to get people out," said Jacques Siffert, a student trapped in the slide, "but a lot of them were stuck like in concrete. You couldn't pull them out and had to cut people free with steel blades."

The avalanche came 800 yards down the south slope of a 10,000-foot mountain called "The Dome," an area described by the resort's security chief, Jacques Jouve, as one where "nothing would have indicated there was such a danger."

However, Jacques Boule, a department official at Chambéry, noted an avalanche at Tignes, five miles away, that killed four persons last week, said the catastrophe was "foreseeable."

"Val d'Isère and Tignes," he said, "live under the incessant threat of avalanches and the few efforts made to take steps to head off a

France and Spain Sign \$90 Million Deal for Mirages

PARIS, Feb. 10.—French and Spanish officials today signed an agreement for the delivery of 30 Mirage-3 jet fighters to the Spanish Air Force.

Defense Ministry officials said the \$90 million deal gives Spain joint production rights which will permit Spanish firms to collaborate on the production of the aircraft through subcontracts and take the pressure off the taxed Dassault facilities. Spanish sources indicated Spain would produce up to 45 percent of the contract.

Speakers for Dassault aircraft company had originally indicated the deal would be for Mirage-5 planes, a less costly version of the Mirage-3E.

The agreement today was signed by Defense Minister Michel Debré and Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo during a brief ceremony at the Defense Ministry here.

The Defense Ministry said that the contract will provide for close cooperation between aircraft industries in the two countries. It said that deliveries will begin this year and are expected to be completed by 1972.

U.S. Protest to Israel Over Raid Reported

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The United States has protested to Israel against a recent bombing attack near an American school in the Cairo suburb of Mahdi, informed sources said here today.

The sources said Israel told Washington in reply that the bombings were aimed at a military base in the area, and that it should transfer the school somewhere else.

The school in Mahdi is attended by about 300 foreign children. Reports from Cairo last week said that the windows of the school were shattered during the Israeli bombardment and the children were reported to have been badly frightened.

Flag Desecration

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10 (AP).—Charles Claverie, 20, was found guilty yesterday of desecrating the American flag by wearing a small replica of it as a patch on the seat of his pants. He testified that the flag was used to cover a hole in his trousers, but police said his pants needed no patching.

Calley's Commander Denies 'Influence' in Prosecution

FORT BENNING, Ga., Feb. 10 (UPI).—The commanding officer of Lt. William L. Calley Jr.'s brigade denied from the witness stand today that he was influenced by an outside source in recommending Lt. Calley be prosecuted for the alleged My Lai massacre.

Lt. Col. Frank L. Garrison gave the testimony during the second day of hearings on a defense motion to drop the charges against Lt. Calley on the ground that command influence in judging action by President Nixon has erased any chance Lt. Calley can get a fair trial.

At the time the charges were brought, Col. Garrison was reviewing officer of the Calley investigation and recommended the lieutenant be court-martialed.

Following Col. Garrison's testimony today, prosecutor Capt. Aubrey Daniel announced, "We have called every single witness who has made a decision in this case (and) dispelled any inference of command influence."

2 More Witnesses
The defense disagreed, however, and Judge Reid Kennedy, a lieutenant colonel, announced he was granting a defense request to call two more witnesses, probably tomorrow morning. They were identified as Col. J. Edgar and Lt. Col. (ret.) Lon D. Marlowe, Lt. Calley's commander before Col. Garrison took over.

After Col. Garrison's testimony, the defense spent the afternoon showing the court video tapes, as it did yesterday. The tapes were selected to demonstrate the wide news coverage the My Lai case had received—coverage which the defense says makes it impossible for the defendant to get a fair trial.

Lt. Calley is charged with the premeditated murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians on March 16, 1968, the day his infantry platoon swept through the village of My Lai.

One of the star witnesses of today's session was Capt. William Hill, a former legal officer who signed murder charges against Lt. Calley. He was questioned concerning a conversation he had with Col. Garrison about the time charges were brought last Oct. 5.

Gives Background

"Was there a conversation in your presence in which you were told you could sign these murder charges papers, or somebody else would?" defense attorney George W. Latham asked. "No," Capt. Hill replied.

Capt. Hill attempted to back-ground the conversation he'd had with Col. Marlowe, saying he had explained to the commanding of-

fer that even if Washi should advise otherwise, it could still be brought against Calley if the facts of the case militated.

"Col. Marlowe," Capt. Hill testified, "said, 'Yes, he knew if he didn't do what the President said, he'd be a fool, because, and he was inclined to believe the latter.'"

During his three-day visit, Mr. Laird is expected to confer with Gen. Creighton Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, and Ambassador Bunker, both of whom he is also scheduled to call.

He is also scheduled to call President Nguyen Van Thieu, has been critical of the term "Vietnamization" which he regards as "a term that is not Vietnamese and that is not in the Mr. Laird coined the phrase of his last visit to Vietnam a ago.

Mr. Laird and Mr. Thieu are likely to discuss plans for the phase of the withdrawal of A can troops. At a news conference last month, Mr. Thieu said thought it would be "impractical and impossible" to remove all combat troops by the end of a timetable that Mr. Nixon he hoped to exceed.

Accompanying Mr. Laird on visit was Gen. Earle G. Wh chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Copter Crash Kills 12

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (AP).—An American helicopter loaded capacity crashed into shantytown today and all 12 ab were killed. No one on the ground was hurt.

It was not immediately known what caused the crash, which occurred only hours before Mr. Laird's arrival in Vietnam.

Twenty-six Communist soldiers were reported slain in two separate engagements yesterday south of the Mekong Delta city of Ho, about 60 miles west of Saigon. South Vietnamese casualties were seven wounded, spokesmen said.

Running battles in the region the four previous days reportedly claimed the lives of Communist while field reported government losses as 17 killed and about an equal number wounded.

Bus Smoking Ban Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Following up his campaign to smoking on airlines, congressman Ralph Nader yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to ban smoking on interstate buses.

American and South Vietnamese sources in the provincial capital of Tra Vinh, deep in the Mekong Delta where more than half a million Khmers—persons of Cambodian origin—live, reported that the trouble began at 9:30 a.m. when 800 Communist troops marched to the office of the province chief, Lt. Col. Ton That Dong.

A round-the-clock curfew was clamped on the town after police fired over the heads of the monks, who were demonstrating for minority rights. Two monks were wounded, but it was not immediately known how.

Authorities claimed there were indications that the demonstrators included infiltrated Viet Cong agents. Shots from Communist AK-47 rifles were allegedly heard on outskirts of the town, and further trouble was feared.

When the demonstrators broke through barricades around Col. Dong's office, police fired tear-gas into the mob. The demonstrators hurled back rocks, sticks and bottles. Some of the demonstrators were seen carrying weapons concealed in their robes.

Police then opened fire over their heads in an effort to disperse them. Meanwhile, another group of 500 monks, some armed with hand grenades, were stopped by police on the main road a few miles out of Tra Vinh by the airport. The Nguyen Hoa police station near the airport was reported to have been attacked and occupied by the monks, who ransacked the furniture and tore up papers.

The demonstrators dispersed by noon, but tension remained high. On hearing the news from Vinh Binh, which has 160 Khmer Buddhist pagodas and thousands of monks, the Buddhist Education and Spiritual Leader of the Khmer Buddhist Association, one of two main associations of Khmer Buddhists in South Vietnam, said in Saigon he had decided to launch a protest movement against what he called government repression.

The Saigon government has had plenty of warning of impending trouble. Negotiations had been going on quietly for almost three months over the Buddhists' demand that their minority status be recognized. President Nguyen Van Thieu abolished this last year.

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—The long-mouldering dispute between the Saigon government and Khmer Buddhist monks flared into violence today when more than a thousand monks surrounded the provincial offices of Vinh Binh Province, threw rocks at police and ransacked a police station, reports from the provincial capital said.

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Laird Seeks Ways to Speed Troop Pull

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird arrived here tonight to review progress of the "Vietnamization" program during the last year.

In brief remarks at the 6 Mr. Laird described the peace of Vietnamization as "quite," but added: "We are in the program and push it to the In answer to a question, the secretary reiterated recent statements by administration officials: Washington that President Nixon policy of turning over greater responsibility to Asian nations; their own defense was "irreversible."

"The policy that the President announced at Guam is one he firmly believes in and is referred to," Mr. Laird said, reference was to a news conference Mr. Nixon held in Guam July on his round-the-world in which he called for greater reliance on the part of Asian Asian allies.

Khmer Monks Battle Police In S. Vietnam

By Arthur Dommen

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Aimed at Draft, Taxes, Negro Repression

New Mobes Map Broad 'Offensive'

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—New Mobilization Committee for the War in Vietnam issued yesterday for a nonviolent "spring offensive" against draft, taxes and some courts operations.

Program will start next week with activities in 100 cities to help "stop the repression" of blacks, "political prisoners" and others, the New Mobes said. It said there will be a mass march to courts here Feb. 21.

On March 19, as part of a week of anti-draft activity, "a determined effort will be made to close down as many draft boards and induction centers as possible, through a 'dialogue of confrontation,'" according to a New Mobes statement issued yesterday.

Two weeks of activities in April will be aimed against paying for the war and profiteering from it, the New Mobes announced, noting that it plans to emphasize war-related domestic problems throughout the offensive.

"Decentralized" Activities

Although some mass demonstrations are planned, Douglas Dowd, a New Mobes co-chairman, said a main idea is to develop "decentralized... persistent" activities to draw persons to the anti-war movement by showing links between the war and domestic ills.

Mrs. Ron Young, New Mobes' project coordinator for the offensive, said in a statement that more than 100 affiliates of the anti-war organization will hold teach-ins and rallies next week to educate and mobilize Americans against "Nixon's repression."

She said the march here Feb. 21 will support the defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial and will protest such matters as the treatment of poor tenants and Supreme Court failure to rule the Vietnam war illegal.

Mrs. Young said groups throughout the nation working with the New Mobes during "Stop the Draft" week, March 16 to 22, will organize picketing, hand out leaflets and urge young men to turn in their draft cards.

They will ask draft board members and employees to quit, and, in general, will legally overload the draft system, she said, in an attempt to halt it.

On the 19th, a day of "massive peaceful" demonstrations, a statement said, New Mobes affiliates plan to hold dialogues with board members. "We believe that there will be so many of us... very few draft notices (will be) mailed March 19," the statement said.

"If they order us to leave... many of us will seek to block the entrances..." the New Mobes statement said.

The New Mobes said it is calling for a massive demonstration April 16 at Internal Revenue Service or tax offices where persons will "actively demand an end to the war and war-caused inflation or taxes."

From April 20 through 30, Mrs. Young said, New Mobes will sponsor protests at stockholders' meetings of major defense corporations, some of which she said have had a 60 percent profit rise since 1964.

Mrs. Young said the New Mobes will back the national black referendum on Vietnam, in which a group of black leaders plan to picket the nation's Negroes at churches during Easter week on their views on the Vietnam war.

Dr. George A. Wiley, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, said at the New Mobes press conference that "it is important that the peace movement this spring is directly supporting poor people... in their demands for new economic priorities at home."

Nixon Committee Will Recommend Volunteer Army

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 10 (AP).—Creation of an all-volunteer army is favored by a committee named to advise President Nixon on the feasibility of such an army, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, said yesterday.

Father Hesburgh, chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and one of 15 members of the committee, said it will "come out affirmatively for an all-volunteer army."

Father Hesburgh said the report, a year in the making, will be delivered next Monday and will be "as realistic a report as possible."

He said some of the recommendations will cover making conditions "better for servicemen."

Father Hesburgh spoke at one of his periodic news conferences.

Off the Record

In a Dec. 23 letter to Richard W. McLaren, assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, Mr. Seligman noted there had been an "understanding" with Mr. Ling that the interviews would be "off the record" except for certain wording he would later clear.

The editor added that "there is scarcely a businessman Fortune might interview these days who does not have some kind of immediate or potential 'anti-trust problem.'"

Mr. Seligman, in a Jan. 27 letter to Attorney General Mitchell, protested "the threat to free and responsible journalism posed by the government's demanding access to an interview that was conducted in complete confidence."

Mansfield Against Licensing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said today he would oppose strongly any attempt to require licensing of news reporters.

Sen. Mansfield told the Senate he had noted that Walter Reuther, a member of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, had made such a suggestion.

"I sincerely hope it remains just that, a suggestion," he said. "This would be directly contrary to the First Amendment (of the U.S. Constitution) and the freedoms it guarantees."

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TOO DEADLY TO TOUCH—Dr. Jordi Casals (left), Dr. Sonja Buckley and Dr. Wilbur G. Downs in the Yale laboratory where they have stopped research into Lassa fever.

South Gets Ribicoff Aid On Bias Issue

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—Declaring that "the North is guilty of monumental hypocrisy," Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D. Conn., said yesterday he will vote for a Southern proposal to make the rest of the country desegregate its schools just as fast as the South.

The former secretary of health, education and welfare thus became the first Northern liberal to support their argument that desegregation pressure should be applied equally across the nation.

About a dozen Southern senators congratulated Sen. Ribicoff after he announced his decision on the Senate floor. Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., leader of the group and author of the equal-treatment proposal, said Sen. Ribicoff's speech was "courageous" and predicted his conversion "will prove to be a landmark."

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D. Ga., said the speech was "in the national interest" and "the first time a so-called Northern liberal has arisen who has not treated the South as a conquered province."

But Northerners suggested Sen. Ribicoff had been taken in. Bristling at the charge of hypocrisy, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R. N.Y., said he was opposed to segregation North as well as South, but that the effect of the Stennis amendment would be to take pressure off the South.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D. Minn., dismissed the Stennis-Ribicoff argument as "political sloganeering," and expressed the fear that it "may louse up" the federal effort in the South.

Sen. Stennis' proposal is one of several school desegregation amendments Southerners have offered to the federal aid-to-education bill now on the Senate floor. The bill would extend and enlarge the main forms of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools for another four years, and erase the distinction between deliberate and inadvertent segregation.

The Senate took no vote on the proposals yesterday. Both sides had members absent early for the Lincoln Day recess. The votes will probably not come until next week.

Sen. Ribicoff said he would oppose a second Stennis amendment whose effect would be to outlaw busing and preserve freedom of choice in the South. But he also told the Senate he is against busing, saying he found it "inconceivable to bus a child 20 miles to comply with a plan."

3 Dead From African Fever

U.S. Doctors Halt Research In New Virus—Too Deadly

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK (NYT).—American doctors have discovered a virus so virulent that they have stopped their research into its mysteries.

The virus, called Lassa fever, killed three of the five Americans it infected during the last year. Those infected were three American missionary nurses, who contracted the disease in Nigeria, and two laboratory workers at Yale University. Two of the nurses and one of the laboratory workers died.

Scientists at Yale, collaborating with doctors at Columbia University and in West Africa, identified the virus last year from blood samples of the three nurses.

Blood tests show that none of the other laboratory or hospital personnel or family members got sick from Lassa fever, although the virus possibly infected another American missionary in Guinea a few years ago, doctors at Yale and Columbia said in recent interviews.

The episode vividly illustrates the hazards of virology research, which has led to at least 2,700 cases and 107 deaths from laboratory-acquired infections over the years. Most of these cases have occurred since 1950 as more researchers have tried to better understand viruses and have discovered new ones, almost as severe as Lassa fever, among the hundreds of viruses previously known.

Just as important, Lassa fever demonstrates that disease is not restricted by geographic or political boundaries.

Lassa fever infection can involve almost all the body's organs and symptoms may vary in the individual patient. The virus produces a fever as high as 107 degrees; mouth ulcers, a skin rash with tiny hemorrhages; pneumonia; infection of the heart leading to cardiac failure; kidney damage, and severe muscle aches.

The Yale researchers knew of the hazards when they received blood samples from the three missionaries.

At Yale, researchers, including Dr. Casals, studied the effects of the virus on animals such as mice. In June, Dr. Casals felt ill but did not suspect he had Lassa fever, because his severe thigh muscle aching was a symptom that the others had escaped. A friend urged Dr. Casals to enter Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital. There, physicians suspected Lassa fever as a laboratory-acquired infection.

Antibiotics Ineffective

Since antibiotics are ineffective against viruses, his doctors used a therapy common in pre-vaccine days, but seldom used now, to save Dr. Casals' life. They asked Lily Pinnock, a missionary nurse who had survived the fever, to fly to New York from her home in nearby Rochester. They withdrew two units of blood and separated her plasma, which contained the antibodies she had made to fight her infection, and injected it into Dr. Casals' veins.

After Dr. Casals' plasma worked against Dr. Casals' infection, the virus stopped circulating in Dr. Casals' blood immediately after this specific therapy was given.

Dr. Casals returned to Yale to learn how many other Africans or missionaries, if any, have the disease and how it is transmitted. But this research was stopped when a laboratory worker, Juan Roman, who had no known contact with the virus, died in December.

"We simply do not know how the virus was transmitted to the technician," Dr. Wilbur G. Downs, the group's director, said. Any future research, he said, would have to be conducted in a maximum security laboratory.

Graft for Arteries To Go on U.S. Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Johnson and Johnson, the pharmaceutical firm, has announced development of an arterial graft of tissue derived from cattle which can be used to replace diseased human arteries.

Approval to market the graft has been received from the Food and Drug Administration, Johnson and Johnson said.

The company said it expects to begin marketing within six months.

U.S. Military Is Criticized On Use of Graduate Schools

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The General Accounting Office has found that the Army, Navy and Air Force have been making many more of their officers eligible to go to graduate school at the taxpayer's expense than they ought to and that the services are making relatively little use of the officers when they return from school.

In a study of the \$70-million-a-year program done for Congress, the GAO points out that the reason for sending an officer to school is often not that the training is necessary for his job. It found that in an overwhelming number of cases, the reasons appeared to be "such subjective factors as attaining optimum effectiveness and affording prestige for the incumbent."

The study is still in draft form and has not yet been distributed. Making one example, the authors of the report said: "We found that five of the assistant chaplain positions in the continental armies had been validated for an advanced degree in comptrollership. We were informed that the reason for this requirement is that the assistant chaplain has duties involving fiscal matters, procurement and funding."

Chaplain Courses

"Not only are numerous short courses available in these subjects in each of the military services, but we were unable to find, for example, that any chaplain positions in the Navy had been validated for advanced degrees in comptrollership."

The GAO draft is subject to revision, but it appears unlikely that the results of the review, "performed during 1969 at the headquarters of the four military services at 14 military installations and at the headquarters of various major commands," will be significantly changed.

The report points out that during fiscal 1969, more than 4,200 military officers were enrolled in graduate education programs at an estimated cost of at least \$70 million. It puts the cost of sending a typical officer to a graduate school for one year at \$16,000 to \$22,000.

Citing the cost and the manpower involved, the GAO suggests that the program ought to be "of special interest to congressional committees in connection with their reviews of the program authorizations and appropriations being requested" by the Defense Department.

Once an officer returns to a service job from graduate school, the study found, it is unlikely that

the military will make full use of his training.

In the Army, for example, a junior-grade officer will return from grad school and serve one tour of two to three years in the job he was trained for. Then he will be promoted out of the job, and the Army will have to send another young officer to school to train him for the same job.

The study says the same kind of situation prevailed in the Navy. There, two-thirds of the officers who went to grad school were immediately shipped off to sea for two to three years.

At the end of 20 years—when they can retire—officers trained by the Pentagon will have provided "limited benefits to the military service for its investment," but they will "undoubtedly" take the benefits of their education into the civilian career they enter.

Keen Johnson, Ex-Governor Of Ky., Dies

RICHMOND, Ky., Feb. 10 (WP).—Keen Johnson, 74, former Kentucky governor and former U.S. Secretary of Labor, died Saturday.

A Democrat, Mr. Johnson was elected lieutenant governor in 1953 during the first administration of former Gov. A. B. Chandler. He became governor in October, 1959, when Gov. Chandler resigned to accept an appointment to the U.S. Senate.

One month later, Mr. Johnson was elected governor. He served until 1963.

He made one more attempt for public office in 1960, winning his party's nomination for the U.S. Senate. However, he lost to Republican John Sherman Cooper in the November election that year.

Mr. Johnson was in Washington during the Truman administration, serving as the first under secretary in the history of the Department of Labor.

Otto Mayer

LAUSANNE, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Otto Mayer, 70, former chairman of the International Olympic Committee, died here today.

Mr. Mayer, who held his IOC post from 1946 until 1964, organized several Olympic Games.

In 1961, he published a book entitled "Across the Olympic Rings."

Themistocles Tsatsos

ATHENS, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Prof. Themistocles Tsatsos, 73, a former Greek cabinet minister and ex-constitutional law, died here today.

Mr. Tsatsos, a Liberal party member, was elected to parliament in 1946 and 1950 as a follower of the late George Papandreou. He served twice as minister of justice.

He was on the committee that prepared a draft for the Greek Constitution voted in the 1968 referendum.

Berno Reifenberg

FRANKFURT, Feb. 10 (AP).—Berno Reifenberg, 77, co-publisher of the West German daily newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung from 1939-1965, died in Kronberg yesterday.

Harvard Builder Is Obligated to Hire Minorities

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 10 (WP).—Harvard University, badgered by its black students, has put its prestige on the line for equal job opportunities in the construction industry.

University officials announced yesterday that two contracts totaling \$5.9 million had been signed with a builder obligated to make his work crews 10 to 23 percent Negro and Puerto Rican.

As many as 60 jobs in all building trades will thus be set aside for minority workers on the two projects, the Gutman Library of the School of Education and an addition to Faine Hall, a music building. Construction will begin later this month.

Harvard's Black Student Coalition sneered at the contracts, however, calling them "attempts at intimidation." The Organization for Black Unity contended that Harvard was still a racist employer.

The percentages in Harvard's two contracts reflect the non-white populations of Boston and Cambridge, 19.5 percent last year.

Viet Cong Unit Condemns Its Own Executions

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—A Communist document captured in the province where the alleged My Lai massacre occurred condemned a guerrilla cadre for executing 12-year-old children in a drive against "reactionaries," informed allied sources said today.

The document, dated Oct. 21, 1969, was issued by the National Liberation Front security section of Quang Ngai province, the sources said. It criticized guerrilla activists for "serious weaknesses and mistakes in the oppression of reactionaries in the areas under our control."

"In some areas, the hamlet secretary usually accused those who opposed him as being dangerous tyrants or spies," the document said. "Then the hamlet unit secretly arrested and executed these people without bringing them to trial or requesting instructions from higher headquarters."

"The killing of 12-year-old children, their parents and relatives, occurred in some areas. The most serious thing was the secret executions which were being carried out by a number of individuals of party committee echelons in hamlets, districts and villages."

2.5 Billion Foreign Aid Bill Signed by Nixon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—President Nixon today signed into law the \$2.5 billion foreign aid bill for the current year.

The measure provides economic and military aid totaling \$1.8 billion, as well as financing for the Peace Corps, Cuban refugee assistance and international financial institutions.

The bill, covering the financial year ending next June 30, was delayed in Congress until last month because of wrangling over military aid.

Mrs. Onassis' Stolen Letters Won't Be Sold

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—New Republicanism Roswell Gilpatrick discovered a theft in his New York law office yesterday afternoon and blocked an attempt to sell four highly personal letters written to him by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

The correspondence, which Mr. Gilpatrick did not know was missing until he checked a locked filing cabinet, spanned a five-year period of close friendship between him and the former First Lady.

The letters, without Mr. Gilpatrick's knowledge, had been consigned for auction on March 12 at the Charles Hamilton Autograph Galleries, in Manhattan.

Mr. Hamilton paid a \$500 advance on the letters, which were expected to bring thousands of dollars when sold.

Mr. Gilpatrick's identity, as the consignee's request, had been removed from the envelopes.

In a normal sequence of events, Mr. Gilpatrick might never have learned of the impending sale until it was too late.

But yesterday afternoon, he received a call from a reporter, who had learned of the sale and was curious to

know how the letters had come on the market.

He at first refused to believe that the letters could be ones belonging to him. He had his secretary bring him a file which had been in a locked cabinet in his office since he left the government. He was deputy defense secretary from 1961 to 1964.

File Empty

The Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis file was empty. Some half dozen letters had been removed.

"It's extraordinary... incredible!" said stunned Mr. Gilpatrick. "They have obviously been purloined by someone with access to my files. I had no idea... They never left my possession... I would have never considered disposing of them."

Within minutes he was on the phone to Mr. Hamilton, who is one of the country's best-known and most respected dealers. Mr. Gilpatrick himself is a frequent customer of Mr. Hamilton.

Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Hamilton will protect a consignee's identity. But not where theft is suspected.

Mr. Gilpatrick immediately identified the man whose name was listed as consignee as a former employee, "one of 180 lawyers" who work for his firm

of Cravath, Swaine & Moore.

"I don't know how he got the letters," Mr. Gilpatrick said.

"Mr. Gilpatrick sounded as if he were weeping when he called," said Mr. Hamilton afterward. "His voice was shaking, and he was concerned that the sale, if it went through, would ruin his friendship with Mrs. Onassis."

Charges of Theft

Mr. Hamilton finally agreed that he would withdraw the letters from his ad catalogue if Mr. Gilpatrick would bring charges of theft against anyone and everyone involved in the transaction.

The letters will be returned to Mr. Gilpatrick when and if he establishes through the police that the documents were taken illegally, Mr. Hamilton said.

Not all of the missing letters were turned over to Mr. Hamilton. He was given only four. Two others were withheld by the consignee "to see how much the first batch sold for," Mr. Hamilton said.

The earliest letter to Mr. Hamilton's possession was one written on White House stationery on April 18, 1963.

The last letter, enclosed in an envelope bearing the name of the yacht Christine, was written during the honeymoon cruise with Aristotle Onassis

and was mailed from Greece on Nov. 13, 1968.

Before her decision to marry Mr. Onassis, Mrs. Kennedy said a good deal of Mr. Gilpatrick during 1968.

In March of that year they vacationed in Mexico with friends, making a tour of ancient Mayan ruins.

Mr. Gilpatrick is 64 and thrice married. He is separated, but not divorced, from his third wife, Madeline.

Mr. Gilpatrick, like most of Jacqueline Kennedy's friends, apparently had little inkling of her intention to marry Mr. Onassis.

In her letter from Greece, she wrote:

"Dearest Ros—I would have told you before I left—but then everything happened so much more quickly than I planned."

"I saw somewhere what you had said, and I was very touched—dear Ros—I hope you know all you were and are and will ever be to me."

"With my love, Jackie."

Mrs. Onassis was referring in the letter to a statement which Mr. Gilpatrick had made to reporters who informed him that she had eloped to Greece.

"I hope," he replied, "that she has a happiness that certainly is entitled her. I wish her that."

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The Arabs Against Themselves

The thud of Israeli bombs on the outskirts of Cairo, where the leaders of five "front-line" Arab nations met over the weekend, underscored the folly of the policy of militant confrontation with Israel that the meeting vainly reaffirmed. By rejecting President Nixon's plea for a renewed cease-fire, the Arab leaders merely invite further humiliating punishment and make more difficult the prospect of ever regaining their lost territories.

As usual, President Nasser and his current allies sought to blame the United States for the frustrating predicament they have created through their own belligerent intransigence, supported and encouraged by the self-seeking Russians. Their threat to sabotage American oil interests in the Middle East is another example of short-sighted Arab bravado.

The conferees warned that "the Arab nation refuses to see its resources and wealth exploited and converted into assistance and weapons for Israel." But the Arab states with the greatest exploitable wealth—the oil-producing nations—were not represented at the Cairo sessions.

Any move to interrupt their shipments of oil to the West would harm these fellow Arabs more than it would the United States. It would also cut off at the source the generous subsidies—more than \$300 million annually—that the oil states have been paying since the 1967 war to keep Egypt and Jordan solvent.

The Nixon administration has offered the Arabs—and Moscow—an honorable alternative to militancy. Secretary of State Rogers has reaffirmed in some detail U.S. support for the principles of a just peace set forth in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, including return of the bulk of the conquered territories.

If the Arabs doubt that commitment, let them test it by entering into serious negotiations through UN representative Gunnar Jarring, as envisaged in the resolution and repeatedly urged by Washington. Two decades of disastrous experience should have convinced the Arabs that continued belligerency can only be self-defeating. Diplomacy, not militancy, offers both sides the best opportunity to realize their legitimate aspirations in the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defense Budget Debate

The administration's \$71.8 billion defense budget, viewed as a percentage of total spending, promises to be the lowest in 20 years. It is \$5.3 billion lower than defense expenditures during the current fiscal year. Yet it is headed into heavy weather in a Congress that is increasingly critical of military programs.

At a time when the issue of national priorities dominates budget debate, the projected cuts in defense spending reflect savings in Vietnam alone. There appears to be little or no budgetary reflection as yet of the Guam doctrine or the reported decision to limit general-purpose forces to those needed to handle one major and one minor war at a time, instead of the two-major-and-one-minor-war capability that previously was official doctrine. Nor is any monetary account taken of the prospects—officially described as hopeful—for restraining the nuclear missile race with Russia through the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT).

On the contrary, a major buildup of offensive and defensive strategic weapons is under way. That buildup is getting only relatively limited amounts of "seed money" so far. But the so-called "light" Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system and the two systems of MIRV multiple-warhead missiles, Poseidon and Minuteman-3 which get a reported \$3.3 billion in the new budget—will cost about \$30 billion over the next few years and could soar to more than double that amount, as Sen. Mike Mansfield has noted.

At the same time, part of the current Vietnam saving is being devoted to modernization of the non-Vietnam general-purpose forces on the theory that these forces have been starved for several years. Here again current spending is relatively small compared to the ultimate cost of the new weapons that are being developed or put into production.

The General Accounting Office recently reported that the Defense Department is proceeding on 130 new strategic and tactical weapons systems costing \$140 billion, according to present cost projections. These

projections, already up more than \$20 billion over original estimates, are sure to rise.

This year's congressional debate on the defense budget will be informed by independent expert analysis of a quality rarely seen in the past. Studies by former Budget Director Charles Schultze and a team of defense experts at the Brookings Institution indicate a possibility of a 20 percent cutback in defense spending after Vietnam. This analysis suggests that, rather than being starved in recent years, non-Vietnam forces have received funds at least equivalent to those of the early 1960s. In those years, defense funds bought "a sharp increase" in military capability, Schultze recently pointed out.

Until Secretary Melvin R. Laird publishes the Pentagon's annual "posture statement" later this month, the full details of the new defense budget will not be known. Even then, it has been indicated, the Nixon administration will only outline its defense plans through June 1971. The five-year projections initiated by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara will only be resumed in the fiscal 1972 budget. But some of these projections—and their financial implications—are already evident in the new weapons systems now planned or under way.

Some of these weapons systems, Schultze has pointed out, are designed "to cover possible, but very remote, contingencies" of enemy threat. Plans for a new \$12 billion air defense system, for large carrier and other tactical air forces, for new strategic bombers costing \$80 million each—all initiated before the Nixon administration—need close examination, apart from the Safeguard ABM and the MIRV missile programs. Weapons systems that cost billions to hedge against remote threats must be measured against urgent domestic needs if rational priorities are to govern use of the nation's resources. For the first time in decades there is a climate in the country that would permit the Congress to participate critically in judging what is required for an adequate defense posture. It is a judgment that can no longer be evaded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Farm Policy of the 'Six'

The Common Market has at last worked out its agricultural policy. The agreement reached at dawn on Saturday complemented and completed the accord on agricultural finance reached on Dec. 22, and its chief importance is that it marks the end of the road. . . . The success of the negotiations since last December further proves that the community is now working properly again. . . . Agricultural policy in the Common Market will now be a virtually self-regulating mechanism. . . . The decisions to be taken in negotiations with Britain will turn upon transitional periods and ceilings on British contributions to agricultural finance, not on the mechanism itself.

Matters will thus be much easier than they were during the 1961-63 negotiations when the Six themselves had not decided how they wanted to organize agriculture.

—From the Times (London).

Arab-U.S. Confrontation

The Arab confrontation countries have decided to confront America—and this has been expected. Only an Arab reaction similar to the one issued by the Cairo conference was expected, in view of the con-

tinuous U.S. support for and assistance to Israel.

The decision was easy to adopt. With the exception of Jordan, the other confrontation countries have no diplomatic relations with the United States. Even King Hussein himself has run out of material with which to defend U.S. policy or to find justification for it.

But the implementation of this decision is fraught with difficulties. This is because the Arab countries absent from the conference are the ones who would be expected to play the main role in confronting the United States.

—From An-Nahar (Beirut).

French Transplant

Even if the French Radical party accepts (Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's) transplant of a new heart in its old organism, it remains to be seen how the electorate will feel about it. On paper, there is no room for a large new party. But this marriage of convenience between a general without troops and troops in need of a general might have surprising results.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 11, 1895

PARIS—The Seine, which has been full of huge masses of floating ice for nearly a fortnight, is now completely frozen over in the city of Paris. Hitherto, the force of the current had sufficed to keep the flows moving steadily, but late on Saturday afternoon some of the largest ones became jammed in the arches of the new bridge which is being built at Puteaux. Now, the river is just one sheet of ice.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 11, 1920

LONDON—The King, accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, opened Parliament in State this afternoon for the first time since 1914. The scene was the most brilliant seen in Westminster for some years. The King wore his crown and State robes and the Queen was attired in her Coronation dress. The scene inside the House of Lords, where His Majesty read his speech from the throne, was magnificent.



Just a Spiffy New Tailor

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—The crucial question in Italy's latest political crisis—the 31st since World War II—is whether the Communists can be excluded from government by another Center-Left coalition or whether extreme left factions among the Christian Democrats and Socialists would prefer to make a deal letting the Communists in. The latter deal, rejected by a majority of Italians and regarded as fatal by most political leaders, is urged by the only major non-Communist politician who ever tried to bring the Communists into a governing coalition but who now concludes such would be an impossible folly.

The famous 80-year-old Socialist, Pietro Nenni, joined Communist leaders opposing Mussolini and after returning to Italy from exile sought to work out an alliance with them. He explains that this attempt was made in good faith and based on the wartime experience and immediate postwar aspirations of those who had fought Fascism side by side.

Party Unchanged

Today, however, Nenni acknowledges this approach was wrong and that it is a fundamental error to think of any such alliance. Despite a widespread impression that Communism has become "bourgeois," he says it has not really changed, adding, "It has a new tail, not a new body. One is obliged to recognize that in the struggle between Communist orthodoxy and dogmatism on one side and heresy and revisionism on the other side, orthodoxy and dogmatism have won. It is impossible to have a coalition with the Communists because precisely this tendency in Soviet Com-

munist is unchangeably reflected in the Italian party."

Nenni hoped that after the Kennedy-Khrushchev confrontation, the basis for permanent East-West compromise would be arranged and this might change Communism's nature. But he was disappointed. Moreover, the relatively tolerant influences of Titoism were only important in Yugoslavia.

Betrayed Ideals

The result was that the Soviet party, despite a new appearance of embourgeoisement, remained inherently Stalinist and the Italian party remained tightly faithful to Soviet discipline and loyal to Moscow as a "leading force."

For Nenni, the saddest reflection of this came in the crisis resulting in Czechoslovakia's occupation. Had it been possible to proclaim idealism, the Italian Communist party should have been "much more Czechoslovakian than even the Czech liberal faction" because the Italian had "seen and faced no danger while the Czechs were menaced with prison. But they betrayed their own concepts."

Nenni for many years was considered Western Europe's main symbol of those who thought cooperation with Communists desirable. It is therefore especially important at this moment of political crisis to recognize that Nenni has definitively concluded such cooperation is impossible and that despite surface appearances, the Communist political animal remains unaltered.

For Nenni the only realistic alternative is continued Center-Left collaboration such as that which has either openly or tacitly featured in Italian governments. He believes an underlying stability

exists in the Italian social system, despite seeming weakness at the top. This stability has been confirmed by the recent election results. The turbulent November strikes threatened to degenerate into chaos under the impetus of small groups of left-wing and right-wing extremist agitators. But, says Nenni, this did not happen and the unions themselves maintained disciplinary limits to their actions. Likewise, the December killings in Milan could have produced widespread violence comparable to that following the 1953 Diana Tassinari assassinations in Milan. This menace also was averted.

Elections in 1973

Nenni concludes that Italy is therefore essentially healthy despite surface appearances of feebleness. He hopes the present parliament can continue without dissolution until the 1973 elections, guided by the Center-Left alliance now again, he hopes, being shaped into a coalition.

Indeed, Nenni considers this imperative not because of danger from the Communist left, if parliament is prematurely dissolved, but from the right. He senses an Italian mood calling for "law and order" which could become exaggerated.

This mood could be dangerous if permitted to develop. It might try to effect existing "opening to the left" governmental theory with an "opening to the right," producing an atmosphere of fear and possible restriction. At all cost, Nenni wants this to be avoided. Even in his old age he hopes the emphasis will be leftward—but truly leftward, guided by democracy rather than any new-altered form of Communism.

The conclusion of the Israeli intelligence officials, accordingly, is that they can keep the Arab subversive operations "within tolerable limits with a tolerable effort" at its present level. Officials here note, rather delicately, that the relations between Jew and Arab inside Israel are undoubtedly better than the relations that exist between Hindu and Moslem on the Indian subcontinent or between black and white peoples in the United States.

More of a Threat

Nevertheless, the threat of the Arab irregulars is perhaps more of an anxiety here than the threat of the conventional Arab military forces. It is not conceivable to the military here that the Arabs could achieve military superiority over Israel in air, tank, artillery, or infantry warfare, but the Arab irregulars could in the future, as the Israelis put it, be "troublesome."

Beyond that, nobody here will venture. They may reject the historical record of the subversives elsewhere as applicable to Israel, but they know the map, they know the rising separation of Arab is more nationalistic, and they know that both the geography and the mathematics of the subversive operations are against them.

So it is something to be watched. Israeli officials face and discuss the Arab subversives with a healthy skepticism. They smile at the myths but don't ignore the danger. It is not a nightmare, but it is an anxiety, and they concede it could be a worry later on.

Out of Focus

The Democrats on TV

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—After months of grumbling about President Nixon's monopolizing the TV tube and the headlines, the Democrats have suddenly discovered how to make news. Last Friday, the morning after a conspicuously high and unimpressive fund-raising dinner in Miami Beach, National Chairman Fred Harris suddenly quit his job.

That night, Lyndon Johnson paid his debts to such distinguished fellow Democrats as William F. Buckley and Clark Clifford in chapter two of that marathon television Western, "The Shortcut Back to Credibility Gap."

On Sunday, the Democratic congressional leadership put on a 45-minute telecast purporting to answer Mr. Nixon's State of the Union message. And Monday the Democratic Policy Council repeated the intra-party debate on the anguished issue of Vietnam.

Having thus raised the lightning, the Democrats have answered every question but the vital one: Were they better off letting people forget for a bit longer that they are around?

Certainly there was nothing in the sudden spate of Democratic activity to give Mr. Nixon—or even Murray Churnin, his remarkably rehabilitated political mentor—gray hairs.

Lyndon Johnson's ability to the party as a symbol or a spokesman is indicated by the number of times he was mentioned on the Democratic State of the Union broadcast: none.

Spotlight on Contrast

Sen. Harris' decision to abandon the chairmanship he so ardently sought just a year ago serves to spotlight the contrast between the affluent and relatively well-staffed Republican organization and the penniless, disheveled Democratic National Committee. Two reform-

tended to be satisfactory to the party's old guard leadership and too much an establishment man to be trusted by the reformers, Sen. Harris has ended his impossible balancing act and is now free to pursue his own national ambitions and perhaps to repair his badly damaged Oklahoma political base.

It will probably be even harder to find the competent full-time chairman the party needs than it was to find someone satisfactory to the various Democratic factions a year ago.

Not is that task likely to be aided by the resurrection of the Vietnam issue by the Democratic Policy Council, the body that Sen. Harris chartered as a spokesman for the larger Democratic constituency outside Congress. The choice of this issue must have struck many as an extremely odd choice.

Most of them think Vietnam is Mr. Nixon's issue—at least until events in that country prove his formula will work—and they would prefer to see their party spokesmen concentrating their fire on the domestic scene.

He economic issues, where the administration is plainly more vulnerable.

This was done in Sunday's televised Democratic version of the State of the Union—an effort that represented the opposition's most effective political statement in years. Unlike those painful dialogues between Sen. Everett Dirksen and Rep. Gerald Ford or the parade of two-minute speeches George Murphy put on for Republicans when they were in exile in the '60s, Sunday's cross-country bull session between Democratic lawmakers and their constituents showed clear evidence of professional production, skillful editing and the intelligent exploitation of television's potential.

There was obvious gimmickry in the staging and obvious distortion of congressional power realities in the selection of participants. So anti-Pentagon Democrats as Sen. William Fulbright and Rep. D. Fraser spoke at length about the military spending, but the Armed Services Committee chairman, Sen. John Stennis and Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, who control the Pentagon budget so long as Democrats run Congress, were strangely absent.

Honest Picture

Nonetheless, there was a substantial honesty in the picture a party whose members are concerned about its future course are seeking to reidentify themselves with questions of concern to the majority of their constituents.

The program lacked a clear theme, but there can be no single Democratic program these days because there is no individual in the opposition sufficiently confident that he knows what course the party should take or so identically powerful to impose his views on his colleagues.

The Democrats will not run or campaign this fall, but 500 car-paigns, each tailored to the candidate's estimate of the political realities of his particular state. The lack of national leadership or a coherent national program does not necessarily mean the Democrats will fade badly in this fall's congressional elections.

On the contrary, they may make themselves the spokesmen for whatever discontents are stirred in individual states, and critics by Mr. Nixon's inevitable early and short-lived victory. It should not be forgotten that Democrats took three House seats from Republicans last year, not by attack. Mr. Nixon's overall record, but promising to protect more vigorously than the Republicans particular interest of those districts.

If Mr. Nixon obliges the Democrats with both recession and inflation this year, as seems increasingly probable, the opposition may work-and they would prefer to see their party spokesmen concentrating their fire on the domestic scene.

Letters

Indonesia's Purge

In one of his recent perceptive dispatches (Jan. 21) Stanley Karnow noted that "in the wake of the abortive 1965 coup, the Indonesian Army encouraged the massacre of an estimated half-million Communists and fellow travelers, and the shadowy, anti-alleged leftist activities is still going on."

Your reporter went on to note that "according to some Western sources, the Russians and their local acolytes were not entirely unhappy to see the destruction of the Indonesian Communist party, which was aligned with Sukarno in the period prior to the coup."

These points are of portentous moral significance and raise a host of questions that merit further elucidation and answers leading up to the genocide of 1965 and after. It is inconceivable that the Russians had become the most virulent antagonists of the 1970's leadership. Russian historical precedence is also conspicuously rich in indicating that anarchism pronounced against recalcitrant native and foreign Communists led to mass executions. The mode of operation of an odious organization as the CIA is not very different. Both, we know, were confronted with a common enemy: China and

what they both regarded as an extension of Chinese power, the KKK.

In all reports that I have read it is said that the Indonesian military voted on their own. How plausible is this contention? Were there no accomplices to this act? If they were then what role did the Russians and the CIA play in this massacre either individually or collectively?

These questions have not yet been answered for it is not only the destruction of a Communist party that is at issue but half a million human beings.

FREDERICK F. CLAIRBORNE, Stockholm.

Maybe

Re Page 3 of the Feb. 2 editor, (... residents have begun feeding the starvation-faced ducks.) I've read of two-faced women and hydra-headed monsters—but a starvation-faced duck? Sort of a lean and hungry look, maybe? JOSEPH C. KOLAREK, Bad Godesberg, West Germany.

Mr. and Miss

Can the recently publicized sex-change operation on April Ashlie be described as a "near miss"? WAYNE FISHER, London.

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Elie Wiesel on His Own Generation

Link Between Holocaust and 6-Day War

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—“I think our generation is privileged and cursed,” said Elie Wiesel, the author. “We are privileged to be a witness to what was there. I was there. I was at Sinai. I was at Jerusalem when it was liberated.”

“Our generation is the link between the Holocaust and the 6-Day War,” he said. “Like Job, we are cursed and haunted by what has happened to us, but like Job, we are privileged, because it has happened to us.”

Mr. Wiesel's ninth and latest book, “The Trial of God,” is a novel, part of a series, and deals with the Jewish exodus from the Sinai desert and the Arabs.

When it was published in the original French in 1968 it won the Prix Médicis. Mr. Wiesel's book, “The Trial of God,” comes out in French this April. “It is a story,” Mr. Wiesel said in an interview here, “to show that our literature has failed. What we wanted to tell we couldn't tell. The facts were too strong, and people didn't want to listen.”

“If they had listened, would we have the Six Days and the massacre at Song My?” “I have a feeling of impotence. I see images on TV of Israeli children and of Song My, and what am I doing? Putting one word after another: He came. He said.”

Power and Hesitation
“Proust wrote to people emptiness. Today it's the opposite: the words lag behind reality. The Holocaust killed imagination by going to the limits of the human condition. Who could have, who would have imagined it could happen?” “What can an individual do?” he asked. “We can speak, we

reassure our conscience, but basically we can do nothing. That's one reason intellectuals have been fascinated by power, by people who can make decisions. If I hesitate for hours about what word to use—Blue? Azure?—how could I not hesitate for weeks about whether



Elie Wiesel

to send people to their life or their death?”
In his work and life, such concerns have come close to obsessing Mr. Wiesel, who grew up in Sighet (Transylvania), a pious and unworshipful student of the Talmud, feeling keen ties with the history of Jewish suffering: the Inquisition, the Crusades, and pogroms.

“In my little town before the war, the biggest event was the rabbi's arrival,” he recalled. “And twice a year—Easter and Christmas—we were beaten up by the hooligans, the anti-Semites.”

As a child of 15 he was deported to Auschwitz, then to Buchenwald. “It was my first contact with reality,” he said. “I didn't know Paris had fallen.”

en. I didn't know Paris existed.”

He was liberated in 1945. His parents had died in the concentration camps.

With 400 other children who didn't want to go home, he was put on a train for Belgium. Gen. Charles de Gaulle heard about the train, had it intercepted and directed to France. As the border children were asked who wanted to be French. “Those who raised their hands were given immediate citizenship,” he recalled. “I didn't understand French, so I became stateless.”

War Correspondent

He studied French, attended the Sorbonne and earned his living conducting choirs and teaching the Bible.

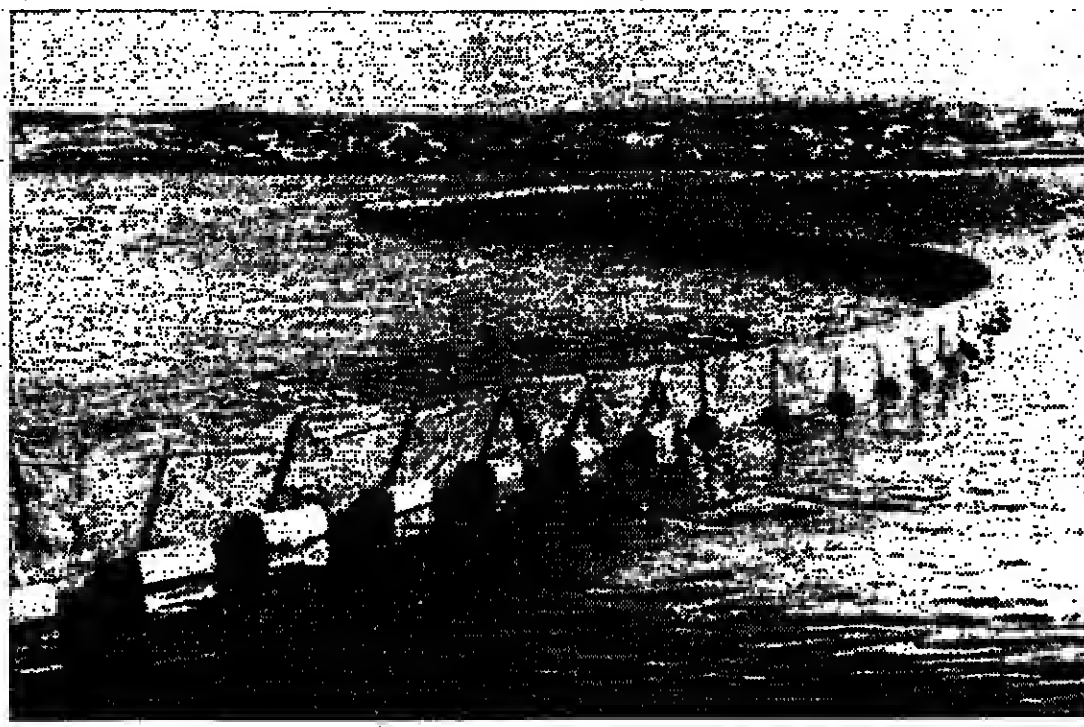
Mr. Wiesel first went to Israel in 1948 as a war correspondent aged 19. During the 1956 Suez campaign he was in a New York hospital, having been run over by a taxi in Times Square—an enforced stay that led to his naturalization as an American.

On June 4, 1967, he was giving the commencement address at the Jewish Theological Seminary here—when it occurred to him that it was ridiculous to be talking about philosophy when, as he told his audience, “there may be a war tomorrow.”

If there is a war,” he said, “forget your exams. Go to Israel.”

When war broke out on June 5, Mr. Wiesel took his own advice and went to Israel. Since then he has been writing—and occasionally lecturing—on Chasidic masters.

“I try to show,” he said, “that Judaism is not only a philosophy with ethical values, but that a certain Mendel Kitz is greater than Kierkegaard and that Rabbi Nahman of Bratslava is greater than Kafka.”



BARRING THE BLACK PERIL—A long serpentine of floats holding up an unending sheet of plastic extends across the entrance to Nova Scotia's Chedabucto Bay to protect the area's fisheries from a huge oil slick spreading from the grounded Liberian tanker Arrow. Canadian wildlife authorities reported that hundreds of birds had been killed by the oil slick, three miles long and 100 yards wide.

Pragmatism Softens Stand On Celibacy by French Clerics

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The Roman Catholic hierarchy of France last Thursday proclaimed its “fraternal communion” with Pope Paul VI in his disagreement with the Dutch bishops over the celibacy of the priesthood. Yet thoughtful discussions with churchmen here turned up some remarkable Gallic nuances.

On the surface, the declaration by Francis Cardinal Marty, speaking for the episcopate, was unequivocal. He recalled and reaffirmed the decision of the 110 French bishops at Lourdes last November:

“We will call to the priesthood only men determined to lead the life of consecrated celibacy; priests released from their engagements cannot exercise the sacerdotal ministry.”

It is to confirm this stand, the authorities a week ago closed the doors of a Paris church for an afternoon in order to block the religious wedding of a priest who had already contracted a civil marriage. The priest, one of 700 belonging to the radical association Echanges et Dialogues, had long since obtained permission from his bishop to abandon his vows, but had been waiting more than a year for approval from Rome, which has not yet acted.

No Affront Tolerated

The hierarchy itself indicated that it would have closed its eyes to an intimate ceremony, but would not tolerate an affront to traditionalists and to Rome.

According to one liberal French priest, his country's church is, however, trying to mediate between the Vatican and the Dutch bishops.

It is rumored in church circles here that Cardinal Marty persuaded the pope to open the door to change in his letter last Tuesday. While insisting on the celibacy rule, the letter envisaged with explicit reluctance the ordination of married men in areas where the shortage of priests was critical.

This attitude primarily to Latin America, but the number of priests is declining nearly everywhere. The French episcopate estimates that there are 44,000 priests in this country. But they are unevenly distributed, so that in some regions, the shortage is admittedly critical.

Ordinations Drop Sharply
Further, it is acknowledged that ordinations of new priests are dropping rapidly, while deaths and departures are climbing rapidly. In the nation's seminaries, there are roughly 4,000 students—a drop of about 10 percent from last year—and they are clearly incapable of

Spilled Oil Kills Sea Life Along Nova Scotia Coast

Associated Press

ARICHAT, Nova Scotia, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—Marine life along an 11-mile stretch of rocky shore near Chedabucto Bay may have been smothered out for years by oil from the crippled Liberian tanker Arrow, a marine biologist said today.

Oil from the 11,379-ton Arrow, which split in two after running aground on rocks about 1,500 yards offshore last Wednesday, is covering rocks along the south shore of the bay and is trapped in nooks and tidal pools. A helicopter survey showed today.

Already more than 200 birds have been killed by the oil, wildlife officials estimate, and Dr. Richard Warner said after the survey: “It will be months, perhaps years, before there will be any life there again.”

There were fears the oil might affect the north shore, as weather forecasters said the wind could shift from the north to the south-east and sweep the seepage across the bay.

The tanker, which was under charter to Imperial Oil Company Ltd., was carrying 3,800,000 gallons of oil when it ran aground. Company officials estimate about 350,000 gallons have seeped from the forward section since then.

U.S. Plane Hijacker Wants To Go Home—Even to Jail

MADRID, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—

A 31-year-old American, who hijacked an airliner to Cuba two years ago, said here today he is going back to the United States to face trial because he is “tired of running.”

Lawrence M. Rhodes, of St. Petersburg, Fla., gave himself up at the joint U.S.-Spanish Air Force base in Zaragoza yesterday and arrived in Madrid by train this

morning to make arrangements to return to the United States.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said, “He wants to go back to the United States and face trial. He is turning himself in to the consular department to be repatriated.”

Armed with a revolver, Mr. Rhodes forced a DC-8 jetliner, carrying a crew of seven and 102 passengers on a domestic flight from Chicago to Miami, to fly to Havana on Feb. 21, 1968.

He said today, “I had been drinking, and I did not know what I was doing. But nobody will believe me.”

He has not been arrested and is going back to the United States voluntarily.

“I am tired of running and although I can look forward to 30 or 35 years' jail in the United States, it is the only thing I can do,” he explained wearily. “If he did not go of his own free will, the extradition

formalities might drag on for months, he said.

But observers said that since hijacking is not covered in the U.S.-Spanish extradition treaty, he could not in any case be extradited unless other charges were pending against him.

Mr. Rhodes said he arrived in Madrid on Feb. 2 after being put on a flight of the Spanish national airline, Iberia, by police in Havana.

Mr. Rhodes said that when he first arrived in Cuba two years ago he was thought to be a spy and spent the first 30 days in jail.

“Later they set me free, gave me a new house, and I found a job. For a year I worked as a fireman, as a policeman and as a nurse. Also, on June 22, 1968, I married a Cuban girl, Tisette.”

But a year later, in June, 1969, he was arrested again by the secret police and held for 25 days, he said. They let him go, and then on July 15 he was arrested for the last time.

Mr. Rhodes said he remained in jail until Dec. 24 last year, when he was taken to a hospital in a coma, according to Cuban doctors, because he had taken 35 sleeping pills, although he denied this today.

His illness decided the Cuban government to get rid of him, Mr. Rhodes said. He was told the Spanish government had work for him and put him on an aircraft for Madrid.

He arrived in Madrid with \$20 and quickly discovered that the Cuban Embassy had no instructions for him. Eventually he pawned his watch and a ring and set out for France.

But after walking the last 20 miles he was turned back at the border for having no money, he said. “I had reached the end of the road.”

He went to Zaragoza and gave himself up.

Mr. Rhodes said he has no political ideas but added, “I would like to write one day about the life in Cuba of those who are not Communists.”

Car Fumes Get Major Blame For Pollution in Europe

By Eric Pace

STRASSBOURG, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The factories that have been spewing smoke across the European landscape since the Industrial Revolution account for only a minor part of the damage done to the Continent's environment, according to a Council of Europe study that was the basis of today's debate at the European Conservation Conference.

“Urban complexes, motor vehicles and other forms of transport represent a far more serious source of pollution,” the study found, but it noted that the damage caused by industrial plants was “the most striking.”

The study drew on reports submitted by many of the 24 European countries represented at the four-day conference here. Sponsored by the council, the meeting opened yesterday at the council's conference hall.

Little Optimism

Discussing what to do about industrial pollution, participants produced a wide variety of measures, ranging from education to international controls. The speakers were largely cautious. There was little optimism about the short-run prospects for alleviating the problem, and several participants noted that no matter what was done, it would be expensive.

A British delegate, Lord Hayter, criticized the council report as not differentiating clearly between local and international environmental ills.

Lord Hayter, a prominent conservationist, said the British government favored international controls “such as those dealing with pollution by oil or aircraft noise.”

But he observed that “on the national side there is no lack of organization or legislation in Great Britain” to deal with pollution.

Jumping national and international problems together, the council study said that “pollution by industrial plants . . . accounts for only 20 to 30 percent of the changes of the environment” in Europe.

Exhaust Fumes

The author of the study, Dr. Roberto Passino, of Italy, also concluded after analyzing the national reports that automobiles now account for 70 percent of the air pollution in Europe. In this, the Continent resembles the United States, where cars' exhaust fumes have long posed problems.

Mr. Passino, a hydrologist, reviewed the anti-pollution measures taken by individual European countries. He found that Sweden had been especially successful over the years, and that Belgium was suffering from particularly serious environmental ills.

Several recommendations were put forward in his study, which was distributed to the participants. Its findings are expected to influence the conference's final declaration, which in turn will be designed to influence the environmental policies of European nations.

On the perennially controversial point of how to finance pollution control, the study concluded: “It would be desirable to ensure, by suitable legislation, that in every appropriation of funds for new industrial constructions, a part of the capital (2 to 3 percent) is destined for environmental conservation and rehabilitation.”

A delegate from the United States, Henry J. Kellerman, noted in a speech that “the cure for pollution is extremely expensive.” He said governments in the long run would have to sacrifice economic growth if they put a high priority on protecting the environment.

Mr. Kellerman is a special assistant in the State Department's Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs.

Clément Bressou, of France, suggested in his speech that one long-range anti-pollution measure would be to include education about environmental problems in the curricula of engineering students.

And an Austrian speaker, Dr. Hertha Firnberg, placed emphasis on the need for more parks.

The conference also discussed problems of environmental control concerning agriculture and forests. These, too, are expected to figure in the final declaration.

Strausz-Hupe, Holland Approved By Senate Unit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved President Nixon's nomination of Jerome H. Holland, a Negro educator, as ambassador to Sweden.

It also approved, with Chairman J. W. Fulbright voting against, the nomination of Robert Strausz-Hupe as ambassador to Ceylon and the Republic of Maldives.

Sec. Fulbright, D. Ark., told reporters he thought Mr. Strausz-Hupe is too “dogmatic and doctrinaire” to be an diplomat representative of the United States.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe, a native of Austria, is head of the University of Pennsylvania's French Policy Research Institute and has been described as a hard-liner on cold-war problems.

Mr. Holland has been president of Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va. His assignment to Sweden will fill a year-long vacancy which resulted from U.S.-Swedish differences over the Vietnam war.

Japanese Captain Goes Down With Ship
TOKYO, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The captain of the Japanese carrier California Maru refused to leave his sinking ship and smiled and waved as he vanished into the stormy waters, survivors said today.

Captain Hiroshi Sumitama, 44, was one of five men missing when the 34,000-ton vessel foundered in rough seas about 250 miles east of Tokyo. The other 24 crewmen were rescued by New Zealand and Japanese ships.

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Philippe Venet, 62 Rue François-Ier.

CORSETS
J. BÉRE, 24 R. Clement-Marcel.
FURS
CATHERINE J. GILBERT, 28 Rue François-Ier. 2:30-5:30 by appointment.
TOILE MODELS
La Maitresse Balmain, 79 Ch.-Élys. 3:30-6:00.

Italian Reds to Try to Wreck Center-Left Cabinet Efforts

ROME, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—The Italian Communist party said today it would do its utmost to wreck efforts to form a new center-left coalition government in the following last week's resignation of the minority Christian Democrat cabinet.

The pledge was given by the Communist party executive while President Giuseppe Saragat was giving leading politicians on the second day of his political consultations aimed at finding a new center.

The executive promised in a communiqué “to obstruct and provoke the failure of the attempt to give birth to a four-party government.”

It described the proposed alliance of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Democrats and Republicans in stark contrast to the post-war aims of the workers and rural masses and said it appeared a harmful and precarious solution to the political crisis.

The executive appealed to all party organizations to demonstrate popular will against a four-party coalition and in favor of a “four-party government.”

Communist strategy has long been to undermine the center-left alliance which has ruled Italy on and off for the past seven years. It attempted to form a new parliamentary majority based on a Communist alliance with left-wing Socialists and Christian Democrats.

But despite a split in the Socialist party last July, which ended the last center-left coalition, the center-left parties

have agreed once more to try to form a new ruling alliance.

Center-left Premier Mariano Rumor, 54, who has headed Italy's last two governments, today remained favorite to lead the country's 31st cabinet since World War II.

The Christian Democrat groups in both houses of parliament have decided to put forward his name as a candidate, though the Chamber of Deputies group also named two other former premiers—Aldo Moro and Amintore Fanfani. The Social Democrat party has also decided to favor Mr. Rumor, informed sources said today.

United Press International reported that Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo and Minister for Southern Development Paolo Emilio Taviani were also suggested as alternative candidates if Mr. Rumor fails.

Home Secretary James Callaghan announced the decision in the House of Commons. He called it an “exceptional” concession and made clear that the government would continue excluding others in Miss Val's situation.

Like many persons of Asian descent in East Africa, Miss Val is a British subject and holds a British passport. Britain gave everyone in East Africa the option of retaining British nationality when the territories became independent in the early 1960s.

Two years ago the Labor government, suddenly fearing a racist backlash in Britain, pushed a restrictive bill through Parliament. The act requires the Asians of East Africa to have an entry permit before they can come here as residents.

Only 1,500 permits are issued annually, with allowances for dependents. At present there is a waiting list of about 10,000 for permits in Kenya and 1,200 more in Uganda.

Over the past two years both Kenya and Uganda have been pressuring the Asians to get out, in the interest of “Africanization.” The main device is revoking the Asians' work permits so that they cannot hold a job.

Miss Val was in that position. She applied for a British entry permit, but was far down on the list. Last week she boarded a plane for London. When she got here, immigration officers excluded her and made the airline take her back to Nairobi.

“I was not allowed to re-enter Kenya either, and the airline was told to take her back.” After various intermediate stops, Miss Val was in Frankfurt last night. As her story became known, Mr. Callaghan came under pressure from his Labor party colleagues to help her.

Today, Mr. Callaghan said he was “ready exceptionally to allow her to enter Britain for a short period of three months.” During that time, he said, she would have to work out some way of living somewhere permanently.

“Those who encouraged or advised her to try and jump the queue,” Mr. Callaghan said, “bear the responsibility for her present plight.”

The home secretary flatly rejected pleas from several members of Parliament that special arrangements be made for British citizens in East Africa who are denied the right to work there.

When the immigration bill was passed two years ago, Mr. Callaghan promised that he would make a special exception for any Asian in East Africa who was “thrown out of work and ejected from the country.” Today he made clear that this promise would be made good only if someone was physically thrown out of Kenya or Uganda, not just forbidden to work.

Charles to Make Debut in Lords

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters).

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, makes his debut in the House of Lords tomorrow and will thereafter be entitled to engage—if he wants to—in the busy world of parliamentary debate.

The last time a royal heir took his seat in the Lords was in 1918. The then-Prince of Wales, subsequently King Edward VIII and later Duke of Windsor, wore an army uniform under his peer's robes.

Following his introduction, Prince Edward never uttered a word in the upper chamber of Parliament—unlike his grandfather Edward VII, who spoke on slim clearance and voted in a number of debates.

The 21-year-old Prince Charles is still studying at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The hierarchy itself indicated that it would have closed its eyes to an intimate ceremony, but would not tolerate an affront to traditionalists and to Rome.

According to one liberal French priest, his country's church is, however, trying to mediate between the Vatican and the Dutch bishops.

It is rumored in church circles here that Cardinal Marty persuaded the pope to open the door to change in his letter last Tuesday. While insisting on the celibacy rule, the letter envisaged with explicit reluctance the ordination of married men in areas where the shortage of priests was critical.

This attitude primarily to Latin America, but the number of priests is declining nearly everywhere. The French episcopate estimates that there are 44,000 priests in this country. But they are unevenly distributed, so that in some regions, the shortage is admittedly critical.

Further, it is acknowledged that ordinations of new priests are dropping rapidly, while deaths and departures are climbing rapidly. In the nation's seminaries, there are roughly 4,000 students—a drop of about 10 percent from last year—and they are clearly incapable of

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Apology Erases Contempt Charge At Panther Trial

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (UPI).—

A black woman who works for Newsweek magazine was freed of a contempt charge today by the judge presiding at a pretrial hearing of 13 Black Panthers charged with a bombing conspiracy.

Shella Young, 24, was freed after she apologized to State Supreme Court Justice John M. Murphy for having applauded one of the defendants in court yesterday when he told Justice Murphy, “You should have a white robe on, with a hood on it.” Justice Murphy had charged her with summary contempt.

Justice Murphy said he withdrew the charge to avoid any suggestion of “possible intimidation” of the press.

“But,” he added, “the court is concerned about the conduct of these proceedings and does not intend to countenance further disruptions.”

Miss Young appeared in court with an attorney for Newsweek who told Justice Murphy, “Newsweek deeply regrets the incident. She was not here on assignment, but on her own initiative.”

Miss Young read a written statement of her own in an almost inaudible voice.

“As a black woman,” she said, “I have experienced some of the suffering and anger of the blacks. I am deeply sorry if my conduct impeded in any way your attempts to conduct a fair trial.”

She said today, “I had been drinking, and I did not know what I was doing. But nobody will believe me.”

He has not been arrested and is going back to the United States voluntarily.

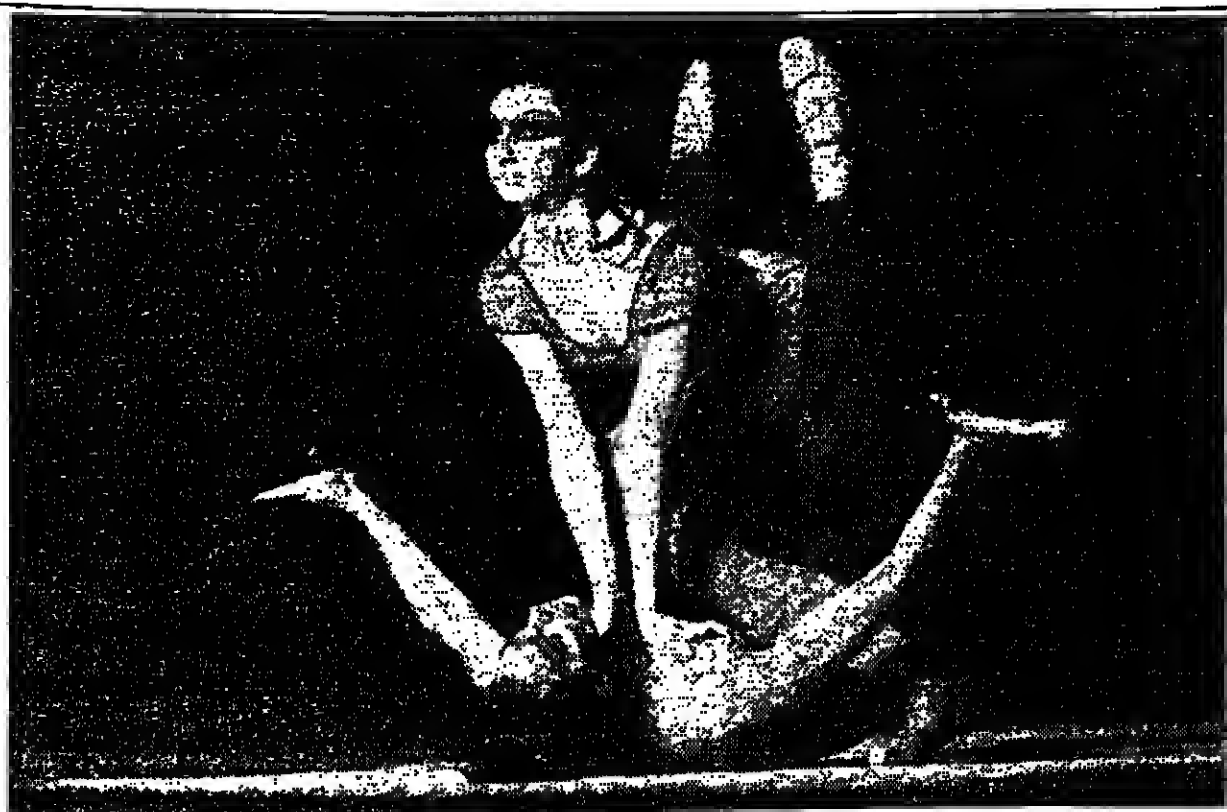
“I am tired of running and although I can look forward to 30 or 35 years' jail in the United States, it is the only thing I can do,” he explained wearily. “If he did not go of his own free will, the extradition

formalities might drag on for months, he said.

But observers said that since hijacking is not covered in the U.S.-Spanish extradition treaty, he could not in any case be extradited unless other charges were pending against him.

Mr. Rhodes said he arrived in Madrid on Feb. 2 after being put on a flight of the Spanish national airline, Iberia, by police in Havana.

Mr. Rhodes said that when he first arrived in Cuba two years ago he was thought to be a spy and spent



Mains Gielgud and Germaine Casado in "Bhakti."

Jaques Campens.

A Retrospective Look at Béjart's Ballets

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The month-long season of the Ballet of the 20th Century at the Théâtre National Populaire, for which all the 2,500 or so seats in the house probably could have been sold twice, has been something of a retrospective exhibit of Maurice Béjart, 1902-68.

The month's program has ranged from "Le Voyage," his essay on the cycle of life and

death with *musique concrète* by Pierre Henry and film sequences by Thierry Vincens, created in Cologne in 1962, to "Ni Fleurs, Ni Couronnes," his stripped-down paraphrase of "Sleeping Beauty" first seen in Grenoble in 1968. It also included the three ballets known collectively as "A la Recherche de..." and his popular, evening-long "Messe pour le Temps Présent."

In these works Béjart touches most of his familiar bases—the preoccupation with Buddhist

and Oriental themes, the proliferation of literary references, the occasional tendency to sermonize, the eclectic adaptation of all kinds of music from Tchaikovsky to the spoken word—or rather the grunted, shouted, sung, shrieked word as emitted by the remarkable Maria Casares as she stalked around the stage in "Nuit Obscure."

Yet it is not in his strivings for "total art" that Béjart comes across most clearly, but when he turns his attention to dance and the choreography

carries the message that needs no language, explanatory sound effects or program notes. Thus one Paris critic flatly stated that "Ni Fleurs" is "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, contemporary classic ballets."

And the applause meter, if it were not already shattered by the clangor coming from the public address system, would have recorded its highest scores for the three exquisite love episodes of "Bhakti" and the section entitled "La Danse" in

"Messe pour le Temps Présent."

These showed off the strength of the company, too, with Paolo Bortoluzzi and Hitori Asakawa as the lyrical Rama and Sita, Jörg Langer and Jaleh Kerendi as the pastoral Krishna and Radha, and Germaine Casado (also Béjart's chief designer) and Mains Gielgud as the flamboyant Shiva and Shakti, in the three "Bhakti" scenes, and with Bortoluzzi setting off a stylized rock and jerk session in Béjart's apothecosis of "La Danse."

"Messe pour le Temps Présent" has been hailed as the choreographer's masterpiece so far, and its ritualized reflections on modern life exert a powerful effect on his largely youthful audiences, from its quiet and reflective beginning to its questioning "open" end. But those who do not accept equally all the Béjartian characteristics pecked into the nine parts of the "ceremony" may find that it says and shows or gets a bit heavy-handed at times.

Music in London

Small, Intense Yiddish Minstrel

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Word reaching here in advance of her arrival described Nehama Lifschitz as a Jewish Edith Piaf. At her debut, in a recital for Israeli charities at the Royal Festival Hall, she turned out to be, like Piaf, very small and very intense. But a more nearly exact physical likeness would be Giulietta Masina.

As was true of Piaf, and is still true of Masina, she is a thorough professional who knows precisely what she is doing and how, and does it superbly. Hers is not a great voice, to be sure, but it is warm, flexible and finely disciplined; and like the best artists among singers of every category, she works from the music of language, sublimating the lyrical contours and cadences of speech.

Musical Spokesman

A Lithuanian Jew, she began her singing career in concert and opera in Kovno, went on to become the leading singer of Jewish folk songs in the Soviet Union, and emigrated to Israel just a year ago, her departure facilitated, it is said, by official discomfiture over her effectiveness as a musical spokesman for Soviet Jewry.

She had a splendid success with an audience which packed the Royal Festival Hall and overflowed onto the stage, although probably not quite the kind of success she enjoys with audiences more closely identified with her own background and experience. It was largely a Jewish audience, of course, and the laughter that greeted Yiddish jokes in some of the lighter numbers suggested no language barrier. But Miss Lifschitz—very much of the East; and in this sense her art tends to be somewhat parochial.

Minor Keys

It also tends to be somewhat monotonous. If there were ten major chords in a program lasting about an hour and a half they escaped me. Only one of the songs was in a major tonality, and that was at the close of the program. Even gay songs were in minor keys. And no leaning on the prevailing melancholy was to be hoped for from a string-laden backing chamber orchestra against which Axel Stordahl's lachrymose 1940s backings for Frank Sinatra would sound like Billy May.

Miss Lifschitz sings in Yiddish, Hebrew and Russian, and mostly in Yiddish, which she handles delightfully. If she is to have the career outside the Soviet Union or Israel for which her talent, her accomplishment and her charm certainly provide the essential prerequisite, she will have to bring greater variety to her programs and acquire a Western language or two. This would apply, I would think, even if she chooses to remain a Jewish minstrel singing for predominantly Jewish audiences.



Roc Brynner in Cocteau's "Opium."

London Theater

Cocteau's Opium Cure

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Roc Brynner, the 23-year-old son of Yul Brynner and the actress Virginia Gilmore, has adapted "Opium," Jean Cocteau's journal of a cure for addiction to narcotics, for the English-speaking stage. Acting it himself, he has been packing the Hampstead Theatre Club. To call this venture "a one-man show" would be unjust to young Brynner, though he performs alone. His ingenious text and original interpretation lure the spectator into an absorbing drama in which the victim wrestles shamelessly with the demon that holds him.

In his later years, Jean Cocteau was a friend of the Brynner family and the godfather of Roc Brynner who now plays him—or rather plays one of his manuscripts. Young Brynner very wisely refrains from any mimicking of his godfather's well-remembered mannerisms—his habit of illustrating conversational points by twisting his hands and screwing up his features. Nor does he resort to the make-up box to conjure up a resemblance to the much-photographed poet of the twenties. Instead, he brings the study of opium addiction to theatrical life, avoiding an impersonation of the author, at a self-portrait.

Cocteau had become an opium addict in 1924 when he was seeking escape from the haunting memory of a friend's death. In 1927, he submitted to a cure which was unsuccessful owing to the doctor's lack of knowledge about drug addiction. In 1928, he entered a clinic for a second cure and decided to keep a notebook in which he would describe the effects of both opium and of withdrawal. This bizarre record is one of his most interesting books and has been compared to De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater." But if Cocteau is to be believed, the opium eater differs from the opium smoker as the glutton differs from the gourmet. Both, however, are before long in the same desperate condition.

As "Opium" opens, Brynner as Cocteau, clad in a bathrobe, stalks around a cheap hotel room where the tempting prospect of the inevitable dawn awaits the inevitable dawn. He discourses on his growing dependence on the drug, describing its influence on his mind and character, its effects on his health and his life. He refuses many theories of drug-addicts and addicts, others. He outlines the physical and mental states of opium, its strange effect on time and space. He recounts literary gossip as he recalls his youth. "Straw the friend most quoted," Cocteau told Picasso of a marvel of opium, the poet replied: "Everything is mine. It's a miracle that we are made in the bathtub like a loaf of sugar." An alarm sounds and the nervous Cocteau prepares his afternoon nap. He puts the pipe and bowl on a table and suddenly utters a "bitch" which, as though he were straining as he sinks into consciousness.

Act II finds him pacing the confines of a white-washed hospital cell, where he is undergoing the torture of withdrawal. The feverish yearning, the mind-bending, but Cocteau does not regret the experience, knowing that it has been a great benefit. There are some poetic passages here, including vivid vignettes of a midnight to the hold of a vessel from the dock, a harbor, a harbor. The entire scene is the more potent pleasure of opium pipes, "with I return to the habit?" Cocteau asks in self conclusion. "If we demands it or if opium demands it."

Both as novice dramatist as novice actor, Roc Brynner makes an excellent start, bringing to life his combined functions of actor and dramatist. It is hoped that he will visit Paris with this play, as he is writing a film version in which he will act, with his father. It is entitled "Roc" and will be shot in France this summer.

New Movies in New York

Antonioni's 1st U.S. Film

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—This is how The New York Times rates new movies in New York:

Zabriskie Point, Michelangelo Antonioni's first American film, starring two newcomers, Mark Frechette and Daria Halprin, with Rod Taylor, found little favor with Vincent Canby. The movie demands "to be taken seriously," he reports, "if only by Antonioni butts for whom no assumption is too outrageous to make in the interests of filling in the blank spaces in the master's plan. I suspect that for the rest of us, 'Zabriskie Point' will remain a movie of stunning superficiality, another example of a noble artistic impulse short-circuited in a foreign land." The story is "a kind of activist's brief encounter." Because of the fundamental emptiness of his American vision, all sorts of flaws that one might overlook in better Antonioni films become apparent.

Patton: Salute to a Rebel, directed by Franklin J. Schaffner and starring George C. Scott as General George S. Patton Jr., got a mixed notice. The Times praised the direction and Scott's performance, but said "the movie is likely to strike terror into any rational person who refuses—perhaps absurdly—to believe that war is man's most noble endeavor."

The Honeyman Killers, written and directed by composer Leonard Kastle, recounts the criminal partnership of Martha Beck and Raymond Fernandez, the "Lonely Hearts Killers" of the early 1950s. The film takes few liberties with the facts of the case and succeeds in giving "a more concentrated, less cluttered, clearer vision than you are likely to have found in even the best conventional crime movies."

The Kremlin Letter, based on Noel Behn's espionage novel and directed by John Huston, seems to resemble the director's recent films more than his earlier classics. "This is of everything—geography, aesthetics, running time—has been enlarged as if to dispel what looks to be the dreary, awful boredom with movies." The Looking Glass, an spy story based on John Carré's novel, was directed by adapted by Frank R. Pierson. As "odd, macabre, and winning" as the star (Christopher Jones).

Cat and Mouse, the German film version of a Guller novel, is directed by Hans-Joachim Roedelius and stars Gert Fröbe and Gert Fröbe. Liers Brandt, sons of a man, Chaschidze, Willy Brynner. The Times praised the film but criticized the script for lack of clarity. "The symbols, metaphors and ironies suggested or implied by the author these adventures remain vague and largely unexplained."

11 Ribieras Sold For \$29,750—Auction Annulled

LISBON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Lisbon court has annulled an auction in which 11 portraits of the Apostle by the Spanish 17th-century painter José de Ribera were sold for \$29,750. The portraits had been sold to a Lisbon resident for \$750 which was below the official starting price of \$35,000. The 11 Riberas were sold into Portugal during the Spanish Civil War. A Spanish expert from the Prado Museum in Madrid reportedly identified them as real Riberas.

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Wilson emphasized today the actual impact on food or anything else, would be on the terms negotiated in Britain and the EEC. The EEC could allow a transitional period, or could reduce the food price to cut down surpluses. The terms are unacceptable, Wilson said bluntly. "We do not want to be added a warzone has frequently given: 'We pay a price and Europe will price if agreement cannot be reached.'"

Wilson said that the immediate impact of new costs, such as agricultural levies, could be as high as 25 percent. But he added a warning that the long-term impact would be less. "The paper was not to say that the balance of payments was too wide to afford any basis for judgment, and is positively adding in that it is in the direction."

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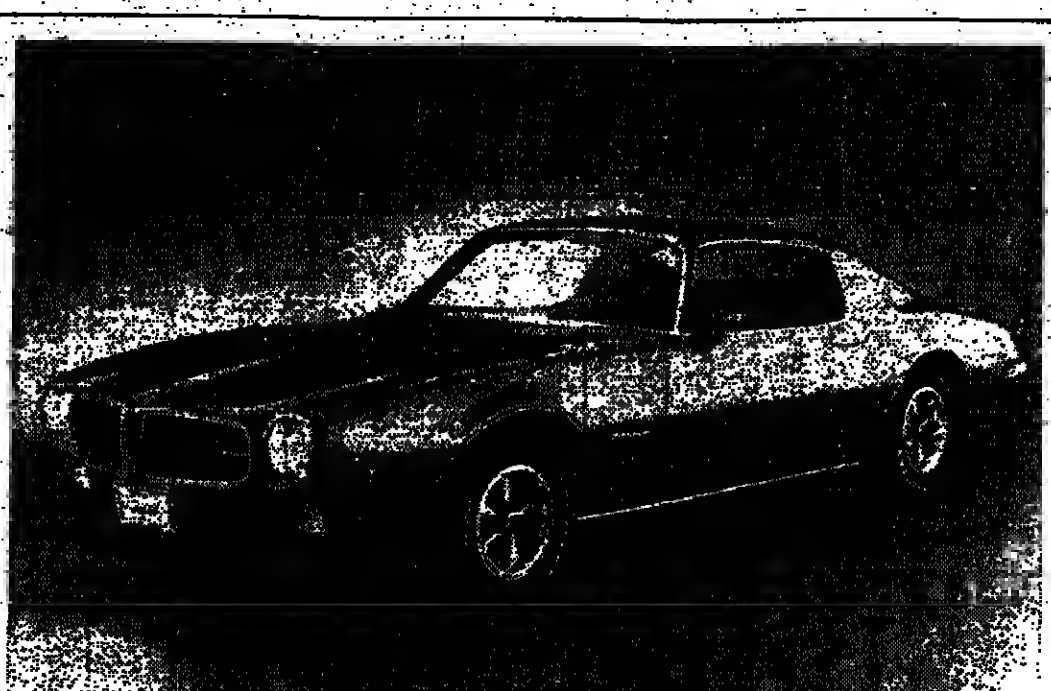
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SPORTY HOPEFUL—The Pontiac division of General Motors yesterday introduced its Firebird models, a sporty line with a redesigned "semi-fastback" body and allowance for installation of the airbag safety device which is still under development. Pontiac general manager James McDonald, noting that the U.S. sporty car market dropped last year, said, "We think we can sell 60,000 Firebirds" by Sept. 30, compared with 39,000 in the 1969 period. No price for the new models has been set.

Sent Over \$4 Million to Swiss Banks

Stiff Sentences Given in U.S. Fraud Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Four Americans who pleaded guilty to a mammoth fraud against the U.S. government were given maximum prison sentences today.

Of these, the two men who masterminded the fraud involving millions of dollars in Navy defense contracts—Francis N. Rosenbaum, a prominent Washington attorney, and Andrew L. Stone, a wealthy St. Louis businessman—each was sentenced to five years in prison for each of nine counts of a 1968 federal indictment.

The sentences on eight of the nine counts will run concurrently. The ninth is to be served consecutively—stretching the total to ten years.

Two other individuals—Evelyn Price of St. Louis, Stone's executive secretary, and Robert B. Bregman, president of Bregman Electronics Inc. of New York—were sentenced to five years each.

The alleged fraud extended over four years, from 1963 to 1967. During this time, Rosenbaum was a director and chief counsel for a St. Louis company which received more than \$47 million in Navy contracts for aircraft rocket launchers.

During this same time, Stone was the company's principal stockholder and chief executive officer. The company first was known as Chromat Corp., but became the Techfab division of Alcoa Inc. in 1966 when Chromat merged with Alcoa.

Simplified, the case worked this way: Stone and Rosenbaum set up two dummy companies in the United States and fraudulently represented them as subcontractors on the Navy work.

Swiss bankers supplied them with fraudulent bills from other dummy European firms for materials which were never ordered or shipped. The dummy subcontractors then "sold" the non-existent material to the prime contractor who charged the Navy for it.

In paying off the phony bills, Stone and Rosenbaum were able to siphon the overcharges obtained on the defense contracts out of the country—an amount exceeding \$4 million.

The money went to the Swiss bankers who routed it into the Americans' secret accounts in Switzerland.

Stone and Mrs. Price have also pleaded guilty to conspiring to violate the mutual security act by exporting launchers to Belgium.

Rosenbaum faces trial on a New York perjury charge resulting from his statement to a grand jury that he had no Swiss bank accounts.

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**New Officers
To Take Over
Ailing Parvin**

Stock to Start Trading
Following SEC Suit

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (AP)—Troubled Parvin-Dorhamann Co. announced yesterday the resignation of Delbert W. Coleman as chairman and chief executive officer and appointment of a new board of directors with full control.

As a result of the reorganization, the announcement said, the Securities and Exchange Commission has authorized resumption of trading in the firm's shares on the American Stock Exchange on Feb. 16.

The SEC began an investigation after stock in the hotel supply firm, which also operates three gambling casinos in Las Vegas, shot up more than 300 percent in a year. Trading was suspended on Oct. 13.

New directors were identified as George A. Fry, retired head of a Chicago management firm; William R. Hamilton, president of Barons Blakeslee Co., an industrial equipment manufacturer with operations here and in Chicago; Lester B. Knight, chairman of a Chicago management-engineering firm bearing his name; and John A. Frosner, retired vice president of Northern Trust Co. of Chicago.

They have not had any previous connection with the firm, the announcement said. Mr. Fry and Mr. Knight will serve as an executive committee of the board.

The new directors said that at the time of the old management they thoroughly investigated the company and checked with representatives of the SEC, the Ames and the Nevada State Gaming Commission before agreeing to take over.

SEC Charges
The SEC in a civil suit last October accused Parvin-Dorhamann and 17 other defendants of stock manipulation to obtain millions of dollars for a number of individuals at the expense of public investors.

The company later entered a consent decree, agreeing not to violate any securities laws, without admitting guilt.

Voting rights to Mr. Coleman's extensive holdings in Parvin have been "irrevocably conferred" upon two of the new board members under a voting trust agreement that terminates Oct. 31, 1979.

This agreement could terminate if, among other things, Mr. Coleman either accepts a tender offer made to all shareholders of the company or sells his stock in a broad public distribution.

The company will attempt to register Mr. Coleman's 297,300 shares with the SEC. Mr. Coleman has indicated, the announcement said, that he will try to dispose of his holdings as soon as he can with minimum impact on the market for the stock.

**Profits, Revenue Rise
At General Telephone**

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Reuters).—General Telephone and Electronics reported today a 6.7 percent gain in net earnings for 1969, on an 11 percent revenue gain.

Earnings rose to \$294.8 million, or \$2.23 a share, from the year earlier \$219.9 million, or \$2.10 a share. Revenue totaled \$2.26 billion, up from \$2.08 billion in 1968.

Or the total, telephone operations accounted for a record \$1.51 billion in revenue, up 13 percent from year-ago totals, with profit from this sector rising 8 percent to a record \$182.48 million.

Manufacturing operations contributed \$1.75 billion to revenue, 9 percent more than in 1968, and \$85.88 million to profits, also a 9 percent gain.

Construction spending by GT & E amounted to a record \$846 million in 1969, and the firm said investment would top \$900 million this year.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber reported from Akron, Ohio, today that earnings rose 6.7 percent in 1969, despite a slowdown in growth to 2.5 percent—in the fourth quarter.

Revenue in 1969, which at \$3.23 billion was 10 percent more than on 1968's \$2.93 billion, also showed a lower gain in the fourth quarter—of 6.5 percent at \$832.5 million, compared with \$775.5 million in 1968.

Net profits for the year totaled \$158.2 million, or \$2.19 a share, up from \$148.26 million, \$2.06 a share, in 1968. Fourth-quarter net was \$41.89 million, 88 cents a share, compared with \$40.88 million, 57 cents a share, in the year-earlier period.

The firm said demand for tires this year should continue to rise "despite an apparent slowdown in the overall economy which may affect some areas of our business."

But, the company added, "contract negotiations with the United Rubber Workers begin in March. Our progress in 1970 will be influenced greatly by what happens at the bargaining table."

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco reported today a 3 percent profit increase in 1969 on a 3 percent gain in revenue.

Fourth-quarter results showed an uptick, with profits rising 6 percent to \$47.13 million, \$1.06 a share, from the \$44.36 million, 98 cents a share, in the year-earlier period, while revenue jumped 7 percent to \$580 million from \$549.4 million.

For the year as a whole, earnings rose to \$172.31 million, \$3.82 a share, from \$168.93 million, \$3.71 a share, on revenue of \$2.25 billion, up \$219 million.

Reynolds noted that the figures for both years have been adjusted to reflect results from McLean Industries.

Dow Chemical
NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Dow Chemical Co., a major diversified chemical producer, achieved record sales and earnings in 1969 in the fourth quarter, Carl A. Gerstaecker, chairman, reported yesterday from his Midland, Mich., headquarters.

The fourth quarter showed a modest earnings gain. The executive attributed the year's performance principally to "excellent sales and profits outside the United States and to a strong plastics business here and abroad."

Net income, according to the unaudited statement, amounted to \$148.7 million after minority interests, a gain of 9.3 percent from \$136 million earned the year before. Last year's net is equal to \$4.91 a share on the average of 30.3 million shares outstanding, compared with \$4.51 a share on 30.2 million shares in 1968.

Net sales rose 8.75 percent to \$1.79 billion from \$1.65 billion. Fourth-quarter net income after minority interests came to \$31.9 million, or \$1.05 a share.

In the 1968 final quarter, Dow's net income was \$31.3 million, or \$1.03 a share. Net sales were \$464.3 million in the 1968 quarter and \$431.7 million in the 1968 quarter.

Capital expenditures this year are estimated at \$335 million, compared with approximately \$350 million in 1968 and \$306 million in 1967. More than half the 1970 projected amount will be spent in the United States.

Reflecting increased prices, record production and sales to meet the strong demand for copper and other nonferrous metals, Anacosta Co. "lifted its earnings last year by 11.5 percent from 1968.

Estimated consolidated net income for 1969 rose to \$99 million, or \$4.53 a share, from \$88.96 million, or \$4.08 a share, the year before.

Western Union
Western Union Corp. and its subsidiaries reported yesterday gains in operating revenues and net income for 1969.

The report put consolidated revenues at \$386.51 million, up from \$360.1 million a year earlier. It was noted that revenues were all from the telephone company.

Net income rose to \$22.77 million, \$2.37 a share, from \$18.77 million, \$2.10 a share, in 1968.

**Bankers Say
U.S. Already
In Recession**

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—The U.S. economy has entered a recession, possibly one of some severity, a panel of bank investment specialists warned more than 2,000 of their colleagues yesterday.

Meanwhile, in a random survey of those attending a conference here, the bankers expressed for the most part a very cautious outlook for the securities markets this year.

Most of them said they saw little on the horizon that could cause major advances in stock or bond prices.

"It's a bull by nature, but over the short term you've got to be bearish," declared a trust officer responsible for managing more than \$200 million.

He said he did not expect any "significant" easing in monetary policy until minority-group unemployment rose to politically sensitive levels and until Arthur F. Burns had demonstrated for at least several months a determination to check inflation.

Even in a recession, the bankers did not seem to favor the bond market. "So you get 9 percent interest," observed one. "If there's 6 percent inflation, what have you got left?"

The senior trust officer of a small Ohio bank said that he was playing it "fairly conservative," adding that "personally, I don't think we've seen the bottom of this market yet."

On the other hand, J. Parker Hall 3d, one of the five panelists who unanimously agreed that a recession was under way, predicted that the markets could advance by 10 to 15 percent this year. Mr. Hall is vice-president of at least two trusts: Savings Bank, Chicago, and Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Paul E. Manners of the First National Bank in Atlanta, another panelist, said that the recession would "probably carry further than most people think."

The trust men represent a huge pool of investment funds, probably the largest single factor in the equity market.

The same firm also handled a 198,100-share block of Arco Steel, which closed at 24 1/8, down 3/8, and a 48,000-share block of Pfizer, which finished at 108 3/4, down 2 3/4.

**Probe on Foreign Accounts
Was Cut, Morgenthau Says**

By Philip Greer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP).—The Justice Department showed "less enthusiastic support" for investigations of secret foreign bank accounts after Attorney General John N. Mitchell took office, Robert M. Morgenthau said today.

Mr. Morgenthau also said the department asked him to postpone serving a subpoena on First National City Bank of New York in connection with another probe into foreign banks.

The former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who was ousted from his job last month, made his charges at an impromptu press conference following testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee.

He said that he was asked to defer enforcement of the subpoena because it might interfere with treaty negotiations between the United States and Switzerland.

The former prosecutor made his remarks standing alongside committee chairman Wright Patman, D. Tex., who sharply criticized the administration for withdrawing support of the bill pending before the committee that would require U.S. banks to keep records of all transactions with foreign banks.

In his testimony, Mr. Morgenthau strongly supported the pending bill. "In the past when I testified before this committee in my capacity as U.S. attorney... I was not authorized to state my position on the proposed legislation. As a private citizen I can now say that I wholeheartedly endorse this committee's bill."

Mr. Morgenthau said the use of the bill would be to "bring the government's attention to the fact that the government is not keeping track of the money that is flowing out of the country."

Mr. Morgenthau, conducting a recent visit to the top of the stairs leading to the public gallery just below, said "No need to go down and look. You can tell if trade is heavy by the amount of body sweat waiting up the stairwell."

On the tiny, glass-enclosed balcony overlooking the constant frenzy on the trading floor were several hundred intent observers. They included middle-aged men in striped suits, a woman in a starched cotton smock of a manicurist, a long-haired, barefoot youth in jeans and an open shirt, and a schoolboy standing on a box with binoculars focused on the stock prices.

Boys' Profits
The schoolboy, 15-year-old John Barbour, is famous here for having run a \$1,500 inheritance into \$18,000 worth of mining shares by his own market instinct.

"I can't see them leveling off at anything less than \$20," he murmured to an acquaintance, referring to shares in a recently popular nickel mining company. Another nickel stock, Poseidon,

Japan's Steel Exports to U.S. Exceed Quota

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Japanese steel producers reported here yesterday that their shipments to the United States last year had exceeded the voluntary quota by more than 2 percent.

The Japanese added that "the modest 1969 overage in tonnage" would be subtracted from their 1970 quota to achieve full compliance for the two-year period.

Spokesmen for American steel companies said they were making no hasty judgments on the worth of the voluntary-quota program, but they greeted the Japanese announcement with little enthusiasm.

The U. S. officials conceded that the latest Japanese figures were calculated by the same method as was used in the original quota agreement on tonnage.

But they noted, however, that Japanese steel imports—as opposed to exports from Japan—had exceeded the quota figure by more than 8 percent.

The apparent discrepancy in the figures was largely explained by the fact that the Japanese were counting only tonnage that left Japan after Jan. 1, 1969, while the Americans were citing Commerce Department figures, which included steel that left Japan late in 1968 but did not arrive in this country until early in 1969.

American spokesmen also charged that the Japanese producers had violated the agreement by shipping the more expensive grades of steel to the United States, thus increasing the average dollar value of their exports.

In contrast, a spokesman for the State Department indicated in Washington that the administration was pleased by the performance of the Japanese steel industry. He said the Japanese calculation had been made "on the only basis the Japanese could possibly have used."

The Japanese industry had agreed to limit "1969 export shipments to the United States to a level of 5.75 million net tons," a figure actually exceeded by about 110,000 net tons.

Japan's 1970 quota is 6.4 million tons. This is another aspect of the program that has been criticized often by U.S. officials, who say that it represents a rate of growth that is out of line with the rate of growth of the U.S. market as a whole.

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The voluntary quotas were negotiated with steel producers in Japan and in the European Common Market in January, 1969. They provided for a reduction in 1969 shipments of about 22 percent from 1968 levels.

Steel demand was so heavy in Europe last year that European producers could not even fill their quota.

Thus, total imports by the United States did decline by at least 23 percent to about 14 million tons.

**Company
Reports**

Cummins Engine

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 410.5 366.5
Profits (millions)... 18.25 12.15
Per Share... 3.04 2.19

El Paso Natural Gas

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 897.7 820.98
Profits (millions)... 48.52 40.03
Per Share... 1.66 1.25

Grumman Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 1,133 1,154
Profits (millions)... 22.09 19.94
Per Share... 3.06 2.85

H.H. Robertson Co.

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 61.3 52.4
Profits (millions)... 2.52 1.83
Per Share... 0.81 0.67

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 199.5 174.5
Profits (millions)... 5.27 5.31
Per Share... 1.91 1.85

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— 1969-70 — Stocks and Sls.					— 1969-70 — Stocks and Sls.					— 1969-70 — Stocks and Sls.				
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.
First	High	Low	Last	Cy/sg	First	High	Low	Last	Cy/sg	First	High	Low	Last	Cy/sg

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Year	AIP Fully Paid 10-year Plan (\$)	Dow-Jones Industrial Average (\$)
1969	10,000	10,000
1970	10,500	9,500
1971	11,000	10,000
1972	11,500	9,500
1973	12,000	10,500
1974	12,500	11,500
1975	13,000	12,500
1976	13,500	13,500
1977	14,000	12,500
1978	14,500	13,500
1979	15,000	11,600

— Any ten-year period in the Australian Investment Plan.
 — Dow-Jones Industrial Average 1969-1979

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the money talks with a
decidedly foreign accent.

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Hanover is an
international
bank.**

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices)

Amsterdam		in local currencies	
AKZO	76.10	IOS Afl new	
Algembank	246.50	Marl-Span	
Alkermes	53.60	Milchem	
AldemRubb	44	Nicholas	
Billion	133	Ramsdell	
Fakker	77	Rank-Ors	
Indesat	126.20	Rolls-Roy	
M.V.A.	84.50	Roscher	
Holland-Am	180.20	Rotterdam	
H.O.Govs.	180.20	Rothe-Dutch	
I.C.S. Ltd.	310.4	Snel	
K.L.M.	119.50	Tele Invest.	
Ned. Kabel	352	Union Corp.	
Philips new	235.70	Wart	
Philips old	235.70	West Dep.	
Ruinloos	190.50	West Hld.	
Royal Dutch	133	Wolff	
Unilever	117.30		

Brussels		Milan	
Arbed.....	3,998	Finat.....	
Ast. d. Mines.....	2,036	Finisider.....	
Cock-Oufree.....	1,678	Generali.....	
Electrolux.....	4,870	Italcrist.....	
Lambert.....	1,800	La Rinasca.....	
Petrofina.....	2,026	Montedison.....	
Ph. Gevaert.....	1,640	Olivetti.....	
Soc. Generale.....	13,159	Pirelli.....	
Un. Miniere.....	1,932	Snia Viscosa.....	
		Terni.....	

Düsseldorf	Paris
AAG Ant.	84 Al. Lague ..
ABC	84 Al. Lague ..
ASE	207 BNCL
Bayor	172,60 Can. Pacific ..
Bayer	216,90 C.F.
Cont. Gummi ..	1,5 Citroen
Deimler-Benz ..	397,50 Citroen
Dernag	183 Citroen
Dresdner Bank ..	2,5 Citroen
Gesle Bergwerk ..	32,50 Cred. Lyonn ..
Geis Bank	77 Daimler 100 ..
Hess	77 Daimler 100 ..
Hoesch	39,90 Daimler 100 ..
Karlsfeld	230,70 F.B.M.
Kauf	2,5 F. Petrol ..
KHD	182 Imoco
Lufthansa	182 Imoco
Metallgesellschaft ..	164 Imoco
Mittel	153,10 Metall
RWE	214,50 Metall
Siemens	2,5 Metall
Swagel	2,5 Metall
Veb	123,30 Metall

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. — **Commodity Prices** in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. — *Commodity prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

FOODS		
Wheat 2. red bush	.....	\$1.89½
Wheat 2. hard c.f. bu	.....	1.93½
Corn 2 yellow bu	.....	1.57½
Oats 2 white bu	.....	.51½
Rye 2 Western c.f. bu	.....	1.65½
Cocoa Accra, lb	.....	°.34
Coffee 4 Santos lb	.....	°.51½

TEXTILES	
Printcloth 24-60 38½" wd	18½
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	\$2.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila ton	\$2.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	\$1.45
Lead, spot lb	1.00
Copper elec lb	1.65
Tin Australis, lb	2.75
Zinc, E St. L. basis lb	1.35
Silver NY oz	20.75

COMMODITY Index
 Moody's index (base 100)
 Dec. 31, 1931, 431.5
 * Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
NEW YORK Feb. 10.—Timothy's

[illegible]

a-Asked. b-Bid. n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT				
May	1.44 1/4	1.45 1/2	1.44 1/4	1.45
Jul	1.35 1/4	1.37 1/4	1.34 1/4	1.36 1/4
Sep	1.31 1/4	1.33 1/4	1.30 1/4	1.32 1/4
Dec	1.42 1/4	1.43 1/2	1.42 1/4	1.43 1/4

CORN				
Mar	1.20 1/2	1.21	1.20 3/4	1.21
May	1.22 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.22	1.22 1/2
Jul	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/4	1.22 1/2	1.24
Sep	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2
Dec	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/4	1.16 1/2	1.17

OATS				
Mar	.59 1/2	.59 1/2	.59 1/2	.59 1/2

May	.61%	.62%	.61%	.62	.61
Jul	.63	.63%	.63	.63%	.63
Sep	.63	.63%	.63	.63%	.63
Dec	.65	.65%	.65	.65%	.65
RYE					
Mar	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16
May	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14
Jul	1.14	1.14	1.14%	1.14%	1.14
Nov	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14

Step Dec	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%	1.14%
SOYBEANS					
Mar	2.54%	2.54%	2.53%	2.54	2.54
May	2.58%	2.58%	2.58	2.58	2.58
Jul	2.60%	2.60%	2.60	2.60%	2.60
Aug	2.59	2.58	2.57%	2.57%	2.58
Sep	2.51%	2.51%	2.51%	2.51%	2.51
Nov	2.48%	2.48%	2.47%	2.47%	2.48

Jan	2.32 1/2	2.52 1/2	2.32 1/2	2.22 1/2
SOYBEAN OIL				
Mar	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.50
May	9.74	9.85	9.67	9.85
Jul	9.47	9.60	9.40	9.60
Aug	9.28	9.35	9.25	9.35
Sep	9.01	9.04	9.01	9.04
Oct	8.61	8.65	8.58	8.64
Dec	8.40	8.46	8.43	8.49

	2.48	2.47		
Jan	8.38	8.40	8.32	8.22
SOYBEAN MEAL				
Mar	78.25	78.80	77.70	77.25
May	73.50	73.70	73.25	73.25
Jul	73.05	73.30	72.90	73.15
Aug	72.50	72.75	72.50	72.60
Sep	71.30	71.50	71.30	71.40

	70.10	70.20	70.30	70.40	70.50
Oct					
Nov	69.05	69.30	69.05	69.20	69.30
Dec	69.10	69.20	69.00	69.20	69.30
Jan					

CHOICE STEERS

	29.90	30.10	29.90	30.00	30.10
Feb					
Mar	30.90	31.00	30.90	30.90	31.00
Apr	31.8	31.90	31.80	31.80	31.90
May	31.53	31.60	31.50	31.50	31.60
Jun					
Jul					
Aug					

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
ICED BROILERS	27.85	26.15	27.00	28.12	28.40	28.25	27.85	26.00	26.09	26.00	27.00

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Feb	1.92.00	1.93.50	1.92.00	1.92.50	1.93.5
Mar	1.93.00	1.93.50	1.93.00	1.93.60	1.96.5
Apr	1.97.10	1.97.10	1.94.50	1.95.30	1.97.2
Jun	2.00.90	2.00.90	1.98.80	1.99.40	2.00.9
Aug	2.04.80	2.04.80	2.02.90	2.03.30	2.07
Oct	2.08.00	2.08.60	2.04.80	2.07.60	2.08.6
Dec	2.12.00	2.12.30	2.10.70	2.11.40	2.12.9
Jan	2.15.00	2.15.00	2.15.00	2.15.50	2.16.9

2.18.00 2.19.00 2.18.50 2.19.50
Apr 2.19.00 2.19.60 2.18.50 2.19.50
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

مکتبہ اسلامیہ لاہور

FOUNDER OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
to operate in all Starling Area and scheduled territories wishes
to make contact at top level with Real Estate Fund Management
Company in view of discussing possibilities of collaboration
regarding the investment of the Life Fund of the Company
Reply: Box D-1668, Herald, Paris.

PEANUTS



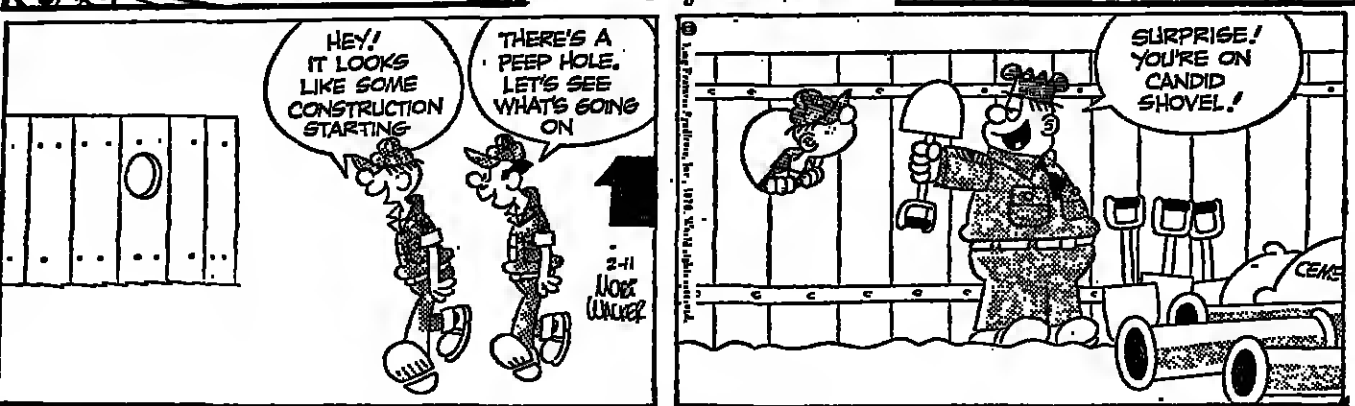
B.C.



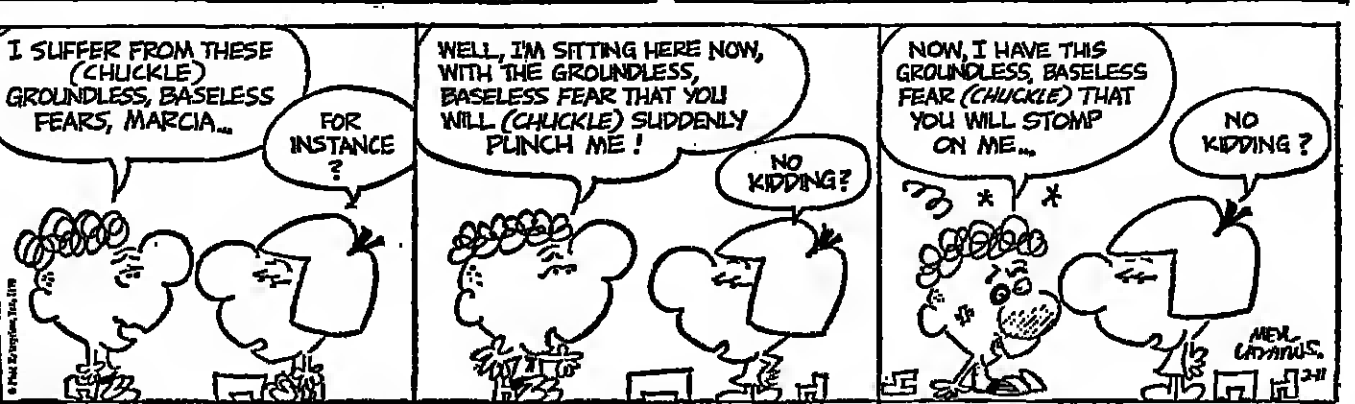
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



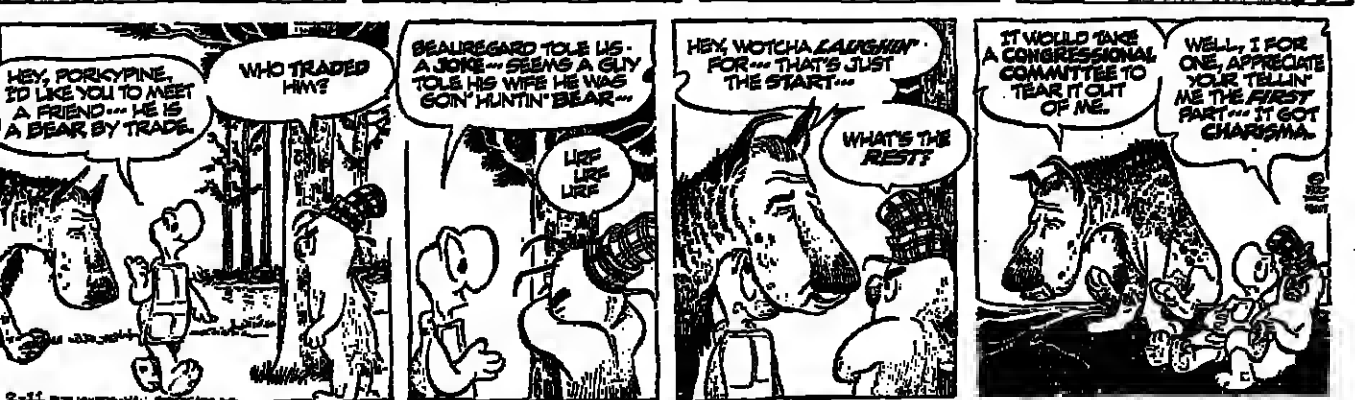
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



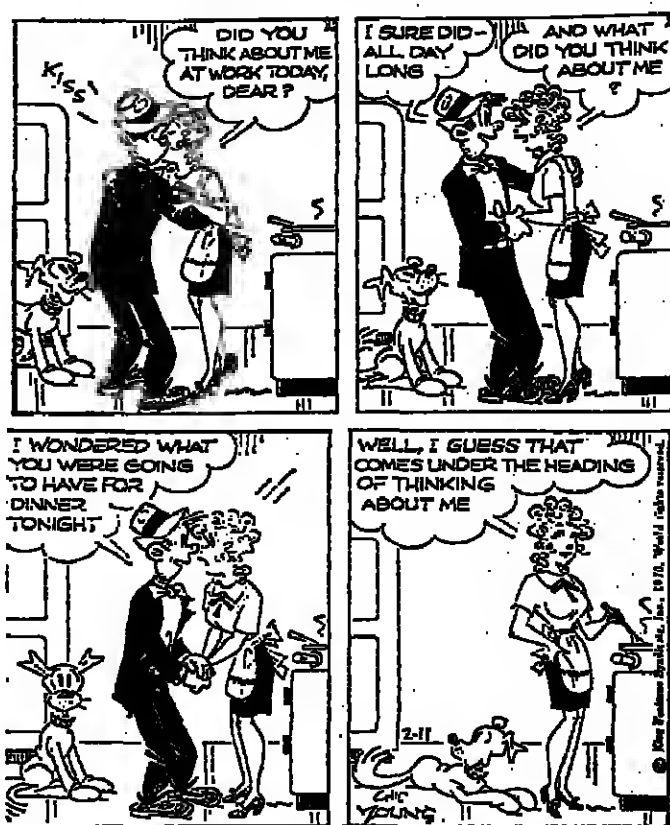
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South bid aggressively to six clubs. As North had bid three diamonds freely over two spades and eventually raised clubs, South was able to place him with a good hand and not more than one spade. Even on this assessment the final slam bid was on the optimistic side.

Whether it is good policy to lead out against a slam is a question that has often been debated. The danger of establishing a trick for the declarer must be weighed against the danger of going to bed with the ace because the declarer obtains discards.

When in doubt, it is perhaps best to lead the ace, and West followed this policy. It was highly unlikely, since North had bid diamonds, that South would have the king of that suit. The only danger was that South would be void in diamonds.

The ace lead was the only one to give South trouble; he was left to solve the problem of the club king. West continued with a diamond, hoping that his partner might be able to ruff, and the king won in dummy.

South discarded his two spade losers on the ace-king of hearts and led to the spade ace. He tried the club finesse and lost to the king, going down one. The declarer had to assume a singleton club in the East hand for in other cases his choice of plays does not affect the result. East's overall was a very small straw in the wind, but East was twice as likely to have a small singleton than the singleton king and declarer

elect to play according to the percentages. There are many superstitious elderly ladies who would have done better than South did. For them, "the king of clubs is always here."

NORTH (D)
4
AK873
K1652
A6

WEST
AQ17
Q1062
AQ104
53

EAST
K98654
Q1954
Q93
K

SOUTH
A102
87
QJ1098742

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:
North East South West
1 1 2 2
3 3 4 4
5 5 6 6
Pass Pass

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

OMAHA BAND HAGO
MOLAR ROAR OPEN
ERECT INGLE REEK
WICKIAGE ANA
SCHEIN CLEISURE
LOANS GLEIK GAP
ERRIS COATS NEVA
END ALONE MONEL
KIEPSAKE LABELS
STREET SIX
HAT TAILSMAN
CHAMPION HATTIME
ROCKE HATTIME
YEAR STYX LEAST

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YES IT'S ALL RIGHT FOR YOUR NEW FRIEND WALTER TO WATCH TV WITH YOU."

JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAHND
RADIC
EMORCH
YEUFLE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

"THIS IS WALTER?"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

CHILDREN ARE CIVILIANS TOO

By Heinrich Boll. Translated from the German by Lella Venning. McGraw-Hill 190 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Paul West

This is the first portion of Mr. West's review. The second part will appear tomorrow.

BEST known to American readers for two of his novels, "The Clown" and "Billiards at Half-past Nine," Heinrich Boll is one of the most restrained postwar German writers. He has little of the self-indulgent phantasmagoria of Jakob Lind and, above all, none of Hermann Hesse's arch and would-be-modish abstractness--Goethe thee behind me, Steppenwolf, is what the best fictions of Boll seem to say. He writes austere out of a tradition whose horrors and beauties seem to have been culled from a more than usually close, exhaustive scrutiny of what has actually happened in Germany and are not caricatures meant to embody emotions almost too private to be expressed at all. In a word, he is a not very tricky observer of how German families have fared in schloss and tenement, amid the ruins and then under the neon, his heart as open to the humdrum mechanic who experiences love at first sight as to the indomitable hubris that spawned the so-called Wirtschaftswunder: the seeming miracle of Germany's postwar recovery. A Catholic, Boll knows something about miracles, finding glimpses of them on the personal plane but hardly ever on the national.

The present collection of 26 stories, almost all of them having appeared between 1947 and 1951, is typical of Boll's early work: down-to-earth, even grisly at times, but always tenderly wrought without being in the least musty. The first story, "Across the Bridge," provides a banal parentheses for the others, provoking the thought that, on the one hand, total war changes nothing and, on the other, that total war changes everything so much that we are only too glad to find parentheses to hold to. Thrice weekly a minor func-

tionary goes by train across the Rhine and sees a woman scrubbing inside a house; a woman of regular habits, she is even hit as reliable in her scrubbing as Immanuel Kant was in his walking. That was prewar. Years later, the same man crosses the Rhine by train again and thinks he sees the woman still at her scrubbing, only to realize that this is his daughter aged by war, "in the expression on her face something rather sour, something disagreeably sour like stale salad."

The stories that follow, which document the holocaust in terms of boy soldiers, wartime railroad stations, European cafes and black European winters, wounds and foxholes and stench--build up an effect of a haunting simultaneity. As you read, each story seems complete and yet fills in a gap in one of the preceding ones. It's a moving, intensely unsettling effect, and it makes one feel as if the war ends, the emotion cannot.

Speaking as a survivor, I also sometimes as one who has perished, Boll's narrator functions throughout as a man, a pound ghost who, only after he wrote the "Thermopylae" inscription on the blackboard, "Stranger, bear word to the Spartans vs. ...," is carried back to his own "last gasp" and sees his handwriting and there. The only change is that he now has no arms, no right leg. He asks for milk and once becomes one of the eight week recruits who, in another story, wait for the weather to lift at an Odessa airfield and end up in town, bartering their personal effects for sausage and roast pork on bread, the last supper of all.

Paul West is a reviewer at Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Ungaretti Wins \$10,000 Prize

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 10 (AP).—Giuseppe Ungaretti, an Italian construction worker's son who became the patriarch of Italian poetry, was named the first recipient of the \$10,000 Books Abroad International prize for literature Sunday. The honor came on the poet's 63d birthday.

The literary award is sponsored by the University of Oklahoma and Books Abroad, an international literary quarterly published for the past 43 years. Plans call for Ungaretti to receive the literary prize in a ceremony here in March.

Ungaretti currently is co-editing "Life of a Man," a single volume containing all the poems he has written during his lifetime. A selection of

poems has been translated into English under the same title. It was published in 1964. Ungaretti was born in Alexandria, Egypt, on Feb. 8, 1898. His parents had migrated there from Italy so that his father could work as a construction laborer on the Suez Canal.

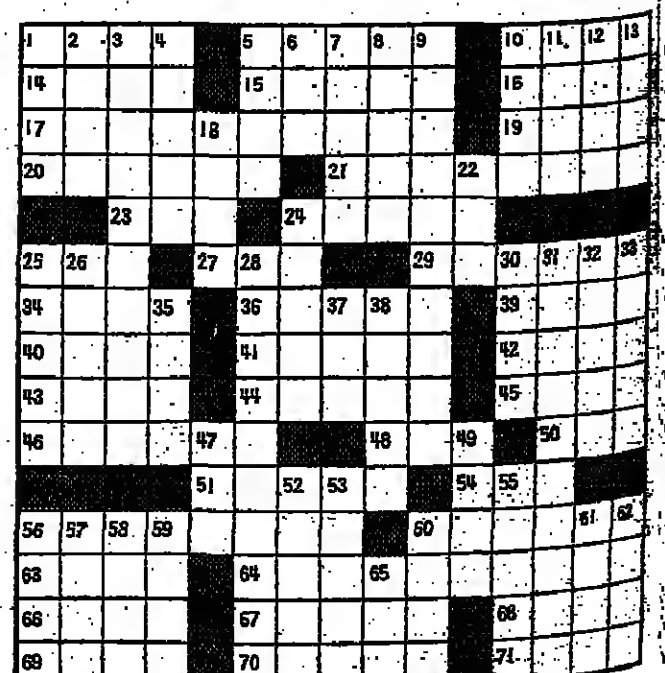
His first poems were published in 1915 and his last volume was published in 1964.

Ungaretti is a member of the Italian Academy and a professor of contemporary Italian literature at the University of Rome. In 1956, he shared the Biennial International Poetry Prize with W. H. Auden and Juan-Ramon Jimenez.

Ungaretti was elected president of the European Community of Writers in 1962.

CROSSWORD—By Will West

ACROSS
1 Impetuous
5 Grating
10 Declines
14 Sandi Arabian plateau
15 Field of conflict
16 Opening
17 Nuclear liquid
19 Concept
20 Serious
21 Diet pills
23 Varnish
24 Points of division
25 German's alas
27 Tempe campus
29 Fastened
34 Sticky
36 Former Bolivian capital
39 Defense arm
40 In
41 Vitamin acid
42 River to Adriatic
44 Wheel rut
45 Stare at
46 Gather on a surface
48 Telepathy initials
50 Road curve
51 Knotty problem
54 Doctrine
56 Vibrated, as a Model T
60 Educate
63 King of the road
64 Mariner's guide
66 Puts into service
67 Maternally related
68 Preminger
69 Nearest
70 Clear of vermin
71 Therefore
DOWN
1 Stadium sounds
2 Mars: Prefix
3 Past midnight
4 Fear
5 Goldie of TV and movies
6 Constellation
7 rocket
8 Contemptuous smile
9 Well-known school
10 Heroic
11 Portland
12 Rabbit
13 Red and others group: Abbr.
22 U.N. member
24 General outline
25 Old-World item
26 Made a cavity
28 Egg order
30 Of an Asian nation: Prefix
31 Feature of a certain bass
32 Sins
33 Units of force
35 French city
37 Dismal suffix
38 Kitchen utensil
47 Velocity units
48 West Indies shrub
52 Net
53 Joe
55 —the works
56 Avoid
57 Socks
58 Wild goat
59 Majority
60 Prince's term
61 Bone: Prefix
62 Error
65 Initials for powered plane



Yesterday's Jumble: JUROR MUSIC DISOWN UTMOST
Answers: Gossip can be a pain when it's a RUMOR-TUM.

کدام است

Kidd Holds 3d in Combined

Giant Slalom to Schranz, Takes World Cup Lead

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 10.—Karl Schranz, after spending the worst 30 hours since his racing, a 2 minutes 4.0 seconds today, won the world championship in giant slalom.

Today he proved it didn't matter registering the fastest time for his second heat (the course was not run in the first heat) and he was the same distance and had the same number of gates as yesterday for a winning total of 4:19.19.

The second heat did not change the order of the first three leaders. Werner Biecher of Austria had the second fastest time for his second heat and finished with 4:19.13, for a total of 4:19.58 and he silver medal. Dumeng Giovanoli of Switzerland was only fifth fastest today with 2:05.04, but held the bronze with a 4:21.15 total.

Reini Messner gave Austria its third silver medal in the giant slalom after the first heat by tying for fourth place with Max Rieger of West Germany.

In 1969, when John F. Kennedy was president and the New York Jets were in last place for the first time, Karl Schranz was winning world skiing championships. At the Federation Internationale de Ski meet that year in Chamoni, the 3-year-old Schranz was second in the giant slalom, first in the downhill and first in the combined.

In 1964, he picked up the silver medal in the Innsbruck Olympics

for the giant slalom. In 1966, at the world championships, he won the bronze for the event at Portillo, Chile.

In 1968 at Grenoble, he was sixth in the giant and fifth in the downhill (losing time because someone wandered out onto the track: he was given a rerun, won the event, but then the Olympic officials ruled that only his first run counted).

Last season, he won the World Cup and his victory today gave him a total of 142 World Cup points, more than Patrick Russell of France and Gustav Thoen of Italy.

What's more, he is still the favorite for the downhill on Sunday, an event in which he is ranked first in the world by the FIS (he is ranked second in the giant slalom to Thoen).

"I won't be so nervous and I'll be able to think now," he said.



Karl Schranz Young Enough

"I already have one gold medal and if I lose the downhill, it won't be such a pity."

What is a pity was Schranz's fall Sunday in the special slalom, which eliminated him from the combined standings. Russell, who was second in the special and eighth in the giant, leads the combined with 104.68 points (10 points is given to the winner of an event, and the losers are charged with points for the time they finish behind).

The combined standings are the only consolation for the French today. Jean-Noel Augert, the winner of the special slalom and fourth after the first heat of the giant, fell today, as did Henri Duvalier. But Alain Pons managed a ninth place, and is second in the combined with 104.68 points.

Third in the combined? The remarkable Bill Kidd, who is hoping to turn pro or to go to graduate school, Kidd, who gave the United States its first men's medal since 1964 by taking the bronze in the special slalom, fell in his second heat and improved his 30th place of yesterday in the giant to 15th with a 2:05.40 clocking, the eighth best time for the second heat.

He now has 15.89 points in the combined and, although the downhill is not his specialty, is in good position to pick up his second medal. The favorite for the combined must be Giovanoli, who is fourth with 31.24 points, but is the only one of the leaders who is strong in the downhill.

The other Americans completed a mediocre performance. Rick Chaffee wound up 21st with a combined time of 4:27.67, Hank Kachwa was 30th in 4:29.99 and Spider Sabich was disqualified for missing a gate.

Tomorrow, the girls begin their competition with the downhill.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Karl Schranz, Austria	4:19.19
2. Werner Biecher, Austria	4:19.58
3. Dumeng Giovanoli, Switzerland	4:21.15
4. Reini Messner, Austria	4:21.15
5. Max Rieger, West Germany	4:21.15
6. Gustav Thoen, Italy	4:21.15
7. Jean-Noel Augert, France	4:21.15
8. Henri Duvalier, France	4:21.15
9. Alain Pons, France	4:21.15
10. Bill Kidd, U.S.	4:21.15

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Karl Schranz, Austria	142
2. Werner Biecher, Austria	142
3. Dumeng Giovanoli, Switzerland	142
4. Reini Messner, Austria	142
5. Max Rieger, West Germany	142
6. Gustav Thoen, Italy	142
7. Jean-Noel Augert, France	142
8. Henri Duvalier, France	142
9. Alain Pons, France	142
10. Bill Kidd, U.S.	142

Big O Vetos Royals' Sendoff

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT).—Neither Oscar Robertson, who is considered the game's most complete performer, nor Wilmer (Bill) Hoeket, who has yet to explore the boundaries of his talent, played basketball last Saturday night at Madison Square Garden. Robertson, for ten years the star of the Cincinnati Royals, was home with an injury he might have played with in another time, while Hoeket, in his second year with the Knicks, sat on the bench and watched his learning curve drop.

Robertson is locked in a bitter, highly publicized controversy with his new coach, Bob Cousy, and the Royals' management. The club, a perennial loser, is undergoing reconstruction and Robertson, at 31, is apparently considered more valuable as a barter item than as a building block. A deal was negotiated to trade him to Baltimore, without his advice.

Robertson, who has the contractual power to veto a trade, refused to go. His emotional reactions seemed to include anger and militancy and a sense of betrayal. He also said he would not play in Cincinnati next season.

Hoeket is 23. He has played in only 20 of the Knicks' 61 games this season. He has averaged about 6 1/2 minutes and 4 points per game. He will probably be made available to the four new teams in the National Basketball Association's expansion draft this spring. Hoeket says he will try not to think about that for another three months, but then admits, softly, that the only aspect of his life he dislikes is that "all of us are pawns."

The Franchise Comes First At every level of every professional sport the athlete is a pawn, his individual needs secondary to the needs of the team and the franchise. That's part of the deal. Robertson and Hoeket are certainly no horrible examples. Robertson is reportedly making a basketball salary of \$100,000 a year, and he has years to go. He has set records, and he has established himself, through the player's association, as a leader among his colleagues.

Hoeket has a transfer degree from Ohio State, a salary estimated at \$35,000, and a future in the game. But he says: "I would like things to be a little more determined. I guess that's from my upbringing, or how I think, but I'd like to determine my own destiny a little more."

That Robertson, the star, or Hoeket, the third-stringer, could be traded to another city is only part of their problem. The athlete counts his life out in the minutes of playing time, but he has no assurance—especially if he has a vague future with a team—that he will play.

"I feel I'm capable of handling this team, any team," said Robertson Friday night in Cincinnati, but Cousy's new system gives him less and less chance. The forwards carry more of the offensive burden, there is more running, and Robertson is often out of the play or moving without the ball.

Friday night in Cincinnati was a good one for Hoeket. With 8 minutes 24 seconds left in the game, and the Knicks leading by 35 points, coach Red Holzman finally felt secure enough to let Mike Jordani, the first backcourt reserve,



SUIT YOURSELF—The Big O watches floundering teammates from sidelines.

and Nate Bowman, the first reserve center, operate with the third string—Johnny Warren, Don May and Hoeket. The subs poured it on, and the final score was 135-92. Hoeket scored four points and took two rebounds.

Saturday the Knicks won, 121-114, and Warren and Hoeket never took off their warm-up jackets. May was at a reserve meeting.

"After about two months of the season, you see your relative position on a team and accept it," said Hoeket, whose first season was marred by a late start, because of the Olympics, and a knee injury. "You try to keep yourself ready on the bench, actively interested in the game. I've learned from watching Dave DeBusschere, but now I've watched him against every forward in the league, maybe five times each, and my learning curve has tapered off."

Robertson was never a sub, but he never achieved the public acclaim, with attendant money and interesting opportunities, that he might have gained playing in New York or like Cousy, in Boston. "He never played with a winner," said Cousy. "And I thought he'd jump at the opportunity. We were doing him a favor sending him to a contender."

"When I was in college," said Hoeket, "the epitome was to be drafted by the Cincinnati Royals. Now look at them—internal difficulties, problems with the franchise, a speed-type movement I might not fit into. And look where I am. What happens will happen. It's part of the game."

RED SMITH

Perfidious Media

IF the Department of Justice, the Federal Communications Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency know what's good for them, they will immediately subpoena the notes scribbled by Lincoln Warden of the New York Times Saturday in Palm Springs, Calif. Also carbons of stories in the Associated Press, United Press International, tapes of interviews recorded at the Bob Hope Golf Classic, the National Broadcasting Co.'s kinescope and negatives of all news photographs.

There were approximately 500 participants in the pro-amateur competition and 498 of them did not bounce an iron shot off the skull of a companion. America has the right to know why the news media suppressed this story.

Perhaps as many as 498 did not play another man's ball on the second hole or, for that matter, any hole. Not a single headline in the nation's press included this fact.

Hundreds of players got through 18 holes without whiffing when they swung the driver. Where were the newsmen while this was taking place?

Accentuate the Negative Scores of golfers avoided the pond on the third fairway, didn't hit out of bounds and never put a fairway wood into the gallery, dozens got by with only two putts on the sixth green, sinking one from three feet away instead of blowing it. Is anybody going to pretend it was mere coincidence that none of this favorable news was printed or was broadcast on the golf air?

Unhappily, we all know the answers to these questions. We know that an arrogant few editors and broadcast executives appointed themselves to decide what the public should read and hear about this golf tournament.

These effete snobs did not accentuate the positive, did not describe the play of the silent majority or celebrate the deeds of the stars.

No, indeed. They concentrated instead on the play of one member of the field, one Spiro T. Agnew. It was sensationalism of the most virulent kind, yellow journalism of deepest saffron.

Amateur Agnew This Agnew, an amateur, lurched into his very first shot and bowed into the rough. His second crowned Doug Sanders, standing in plain sight out in the middle of the fairway, opening an inch-long gash in the professional's source.

That was on the first hole. On the second, Agnew and Sen. George Murphy, the golf-shoe statesman from California, played each other's ball; on the third, Agnew lost a ball in the water. On the fourth he hit wildly into the crowd and a member of the military threw the ball back onto the fairway. On the sixth he three-putted. Flubbing that three-footer. On the eighth he whiffed.

Typically, The New York Times recounted this horror story with relish, displaying it on Page 1 of the sports section under a four-column head with a three-column photograph of Sanders, the bleeding victim. Approximately a column

and a half of type was devoted to the lurid details.

Meanwhile, leading the field was a foursome that included Hank Stram, coach of the Kansas City Chiefs, with a phenomenal score of 43 under par. What did The Times do with this fact? Gave it one sentence, and buried that at the very bottom of Page 5.

Though some may feel that the media were less than generous to golfers Agnew, not even Walker Cronkite has gone so far as to imply that breaking Sanders' head open was anything other than an accident.

In this respect, the commentators have shown admirable restraint. After all, Sanders was wearing an orange-and-green sweater, green slacks, an orange shirt and orange shoes, and Agnew is conservative.

And Agnew is conservative, and politically and sartorially.

Kentucky 1st in SEC UCLA's Late Drive Tops Washington St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP).—"You don't get a chance to knock off No. 1 very often," Marv Harshman said last night after his 24-point Washington State team missed a golden opportunity and became mighty UCLA's 18th victim of the season, 72-70.

But the Cougars, who blew a 13-point first-half lead before succumbing to the top-ranked Bruins in the closing minutes, get another chance Friday night. The only difference is that the scene switches to Los Angeles from Washington State's friendly Boller Gym.

Five other members of the Associated Press top ten were in action. Second-ranked South Carolina crushed Wake Forest, 81-54. No. 3 Kentucky walloped Mississippi State, 88-57, tenth-ranked North Carolina came from far behind for an 88-86 triumph over fifth-ranked North Carolina State and New Mexico State, No. 6, trounced Montana State, 92-73.

Unbeaten UCLA didn't catch the tired-up Cougars until the final three minutes and went ahead to stay at 69-58 on Steve Patterson's rebound with 44 seconds left.

Key Play The key play came 12 seconds later. State's Dennis Hogg out-leaped UCLA's Henry Bibby on a jump ball but the Bruins' long-armed Sidney Wicks picked it off. With 25 seconds remaining Curtis Rowe sank a free throw and Bibby wrapped it up with two more with charity tosses ten seconds to play.

Bibby paced the winners with 22 points, John Vallely had 14 and Patterson 12. Rick Erickson had 28 for the Cougars.

South Carolina (18-1) took a 28-15 halftime lead despite Wake Forest's slowdown tactics. John Roche and Tom Owens scored 24 points apiece and Owens pulled down 18 rebounds. The Gamecocks have won 17 straight.

Kentucky's high-scoring Dan Issel managed only 17 points against Mississippi State but Mike Pratt took up the slack with 25 as the Wildcats ran their record to 18-1.

North Carolina Rallies North Carolina trailed N.C. State by 12 points in the second half before Charlie Scott, who finished with 33, led the way back. A three-point play by Scott and two free throws by Dennis Wuytick with four seconds left wrapped it up.

Jimmy Collins poured in 31 points and Sam Lacey contributed 20 in New Mexico State's rout of Montana State.

Among the second ten, 12th-ranked Marquette rallied from a ten-point halftime deficit behind Jeff Sewell and Ean Meminger and edged Air Force, 79-74. No. 17 Western Kentucky continued unbeaten in the Ohio Valley Conference with an 83-77 victory over

Eastern Kentucky. 18th-ranked Southern California dropped a 77-72 double overtime thriller in Washington and Jimmy Hollon's 24 points led Alabama over No. 20 Georgia, 84-86. That dropped the Bulldogs out of a tie with Kentucky for the Southeastern Conference lead.

Kansas State's Big Eight lead was chopped to one game when Iowa State beat the Wildcats, 80-64, while runner-up Missouri downed Oklahoma, 85-67. And Pete Maravich scored 49 more points in Louisiana State's 127-114 defeat of Tulane.

College Cage Ratings

By The Associated Press

First-place vote, records through Saturday in parentheses.

Team	Record	Points
1. UCLA (17-1) (74-61)	840	
2. Georgia (17-1) (74-61)	479	
3. Kentucky (17-1) (74-61)	423	
4. St. Bonaventure (15-1) (74-61)	271	
5. North Carolina (17-1) (74-61)	271	
6. New Mexico State (11-2) (74-61)	271	
7. Jacksonville (17-1) (74-61)	271	
8. Pennsylvania (19-1) (74-61)	271	
9. Florida State (14-2) (74-61)	271	
10. North Carolina (11-2) (74-61)	107	
11. Drake (16-4) (74-61)	107	
12. Marquette (14-3) (74-61)	107	
13. Davidson (16-3) (74-61)	69	
14. Iowa (11-4) (74-61)	69	
15. Marquette (14-3) (74-61)	69	
16. Notre Dame (14-3) (74-61)	39	
17. Western Kentucky (15-2) (74-61)	39	
18. Southern California (14-3) (74-61)	39	
19. Columbia (14-3) (74-61)	39	
20. Georgia (11-6) (74-61)	13	

Also receiving votes, in alphabetical order, Cincinnati, Kansas State, Pittsburg, St. Louis, St. Mary's, St. Paul, Purdue, Santa Clara, Utah, Utah State.

COACHES POLL

By United Press International

Team	Points
1. UCLA (14-1)	274
2. Georgia (17-1)	274
3. St. Bonaventure (15-1)	274
4. North Carolina (17-1)	274
5. New Mexico State (11-2)	274
6. Jacksonville (17-1)	274
7. Pennsylvania (19-1)	274
8. North Carolina (17-1)	274
9. Houston (16-3)	274
10. Davidson (16-3)	274
11. Notre Dame (14-3)	274
12. Marquette (14-3)	274
13. Southern California (14-3)	274
14. Columbia (14-3)	274
15. Georgia (14-3)	274

NBA Scoring Leaders

Player	Team	Points
1. Wilt Chamberlain	Philadelphia	38.4
2. Elgin Baylor	Los Angeles	30.8
3. Jerry West	Los Angeles	28.2
4. Bill Russell	Boston	24.7
5. Oscar Robertson	Cincinnati	24.7
6. Wilt Chamberlain	Philadelphia	24.7
7. Elgin Baylor	Los Angeles	24.7
8. Jerry West	Los Angeles	24.7
9. Bill Russell	Boston	24.7
10. Oscar Robertson	Cincinnati	24.7

NHL Scoring Leaders

Player	Team	Points
1. Orr, Boston	Boston	30
2. Esposito, Boston	Boston	28
3. Tardieu, N.Y.	New York	24
4. Mullins, Chicago	Chicago	23
5. Gaborik, St. Louis	St. Louis	20
6. Balon, N.Y.	New York	20
7. Lemay, Montreal	Montreal	18
8. Ratelle, N.Y.	New York	18
9. Burek, Boston	Boston	17
10. Houssier, Montreal	Montreal	16

Early Lead to Smith, Santana

HAUTBOURNE, N.J., Feb. 10 (UPI).—Smith Smith of Los Angeles, the No. 1 ranked player of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, defeated the Nastase of Romania, 6-1, 6-4, and Clark Graebner of New York City, 6-4, to move into the third round as the leader of the first division in the Schaefer \$7,500 round robin.

The tournament is scored under a modified Van Allen system. No player can go to advantage and no game is played with more than nine points.

Graebner and Nastase are deadlocked for the second spot in the first division. Nastase defeated Cliff Richey, 6-4, and Graebner also downed Richey, 6-3.

In the second division, veteran Manuel Santana of Spain leads with 23 points after taking a 6-5 verdict over Arthur Ashe of the United States. Earlier, Santana overpowered Brazil's Tomaz Koch, 6-1, while Ashe topped Yugoslavia's Zeljko Franulovic, 6-5.

Ashe is in second place in the second division with 16 points.

Vanderbilt Invitational

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP).—Ann Haydon Jones of Britain, the reigning Wimbledon champion, stopped Vladimir Ziegenfuss of San Diego, 6-4, 9-7, and Margaret Court of Australia, the world's No. 1 player, overpowered Françoise Durr of France, 6-0, 6-0, in the opening round of the \$5,000 Vanderbilt Ladies Invitational.

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PEOPLE: *Trumpeter Al Hirt Hits In Mouth by Brick*

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